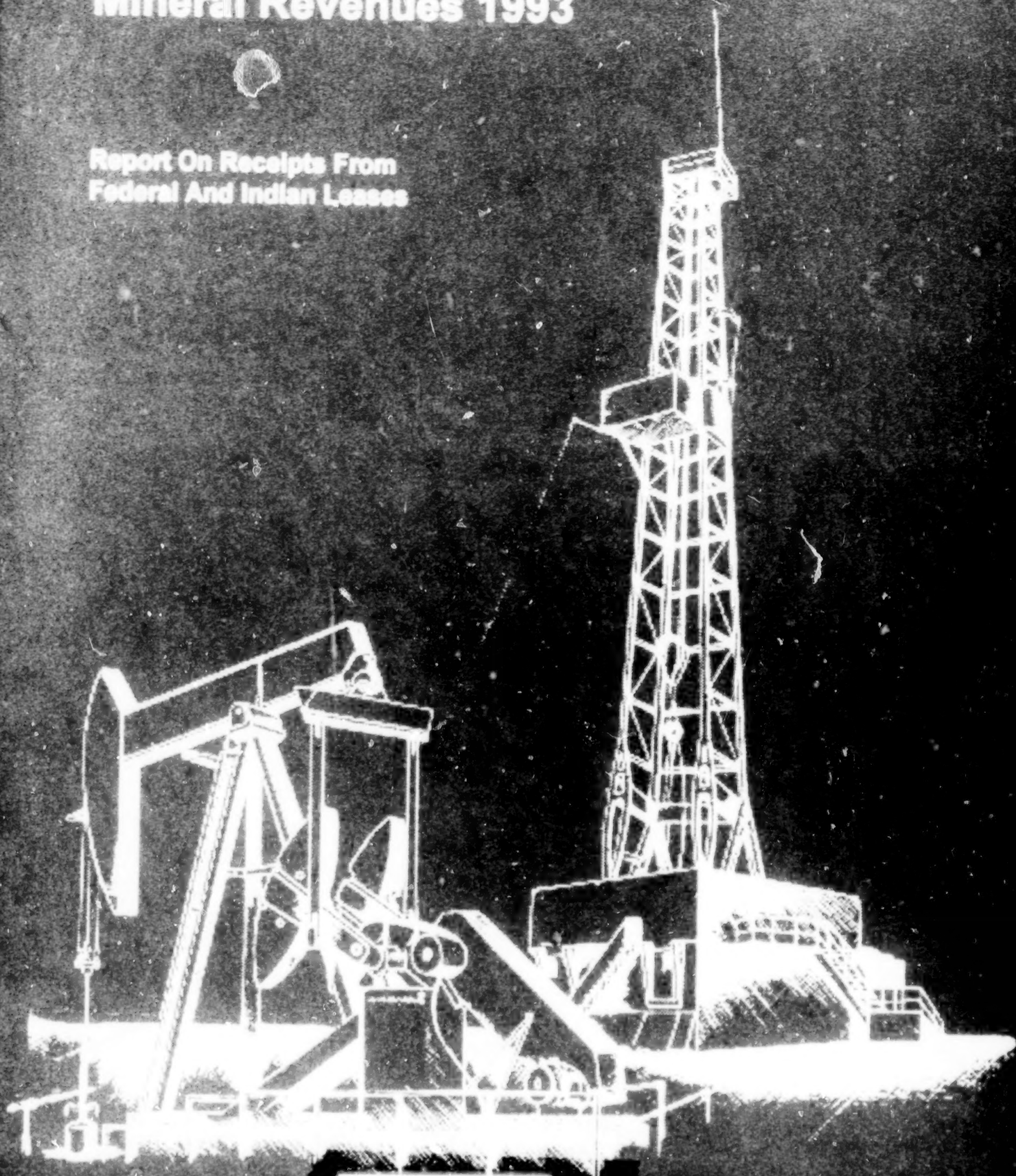


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Mineral Revenues 1993

Report On Receipts From
Federal And Indian Leases



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MMS U.S. Department of the Interior
Minerals Management Service

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Bureau of Land Management

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Mineral Revenues 1993

Report On Receipts From Federal And Indian Leases

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Executive Summary

The U.S. Department of the Interior and the royalty management staff of the Minerals Management Service (MMS) continued efforts to improve stewardship of the Nation's mineral resources in 1993.

Royalty Management Initiatives in 1993

Vice President Gore issued a National Performance Review (NPR) report for the Department in 1993. The NPR is an initiative designed to "reinvent" the Federal Government by providing more efficient service at a lower cost. The MMS pursued five recommendations addressed in this report to improve royalty collections.

Price fluctuations from the early 1980's caused many gas purchasers and a few coal purchasers to negotiate settlements of existing sales contracts with mineral producers. The settlement payments raise complex valuation issues. An MMS letter in May 1993 provides an interpretation of regulations that apply to contract settlement revenues. An MMS order in April 1994 requires royalty payors to submit information to assist with the determination of settlement royalties owed to the Federal Government. The MMS has subsequently identified over 2,500 contract settlements, totaling \$14 billion, that require further evaluation.

Royalty underpayment detection programs administered by the MMS Royalty Management Program (RMP) generated over \$190 million in Fiscal Year 1993. This included \$140.5 million in additional revenues and refund denials from collective Federal, State, and Indian audit programs.

The RMP continued a series of automated systems initiatives in 1993 to improve royalty services. New programs were implemented to assess revenues for late or erroneous production reports and to improve the process to correct discrepancies between sales reported by payors and production reported by operators. The RMP initiated pilot projects to evaluate the use of automated oil and gas monitoring systems. An Electronic Data Interchange pilot program is underway to promote the immediate electronic exchange

of information among Federal agencies, State governments, and industry.

The RMP developed a "Statement of Policy and Approach on Indian Royalty Management" in 1993. The document will be shared with members of the Indian community to foster a better understanding of RMP policies and to solicit customer participation.

Federal and Indian Mineral Revenues in 1993

Revenues from Federal and Indian leases increased 10.4 percent, from \$3.7 billion in 1992 to \$4.1 billion in 1993. Collections from competitive lease sales rose \$60.6 million during the year. Offshore oil and gas bonuses jumped \$41.7 million due to rising gas prices, new exploration technology, subsalt discoveries in the Gulf of Mexico, and increased producer competition in the Gulf. Federal onshore bonus revenues were up \$18.9 million due to recent coal lease sales in Wyoming.

Minimum royalty collections increased by nearly \$101.7 million in 1993. Minimum royalties include significant revenues generated from negotiated settlements and contract settlements during the period.

Royalty collections from oil on Federal and Indian lands dropped 11.3 percent, or \$146.2 million, from 1992 to 1993. Oil prices fell due to the abundant supply of oil on world markets and continuing economic difficulties in Europe and Japan.

Federal and Indian gas royalties rose \$387.8 million, or 24.1 percent, during the year. The growth is attributed to the economic recovery in the United States, cold winter weather, and recent regulatory and legislative actions that improved market opportunities and enhanced competition.

Coal royalties from Federal and Indian lands increased \$3.5 million in 1993. The increase is primarily due to a shift in consumption from high-sulfur Eastern coal to low-sulfur Western coal to comply with the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990.

About This Report

The Mineral Revenues report provides summary information addressing royalty, rent, and bonus receipts from Federal and Indian mineral leases. The Minerals Management Service Royalty Management Program distributes the report annually to Congressional, Federal, State, Indian, and industry representatives. Many of the narratives, figures, and tables address current-year performance; however, 10 years of historical data are provided where appropriate as a service to our constituents.

The report addresses four types of lease revenues: bonuses, rents, minimum royalties, and royalties. Leases issued in areas known to contain minerals are awarded through a competitive bidding process. Bonuses represent the cash amount successfully bid to win the rights to a lease.

A rent schedule is established at the time a lease is issued. Rents are annual payments, normally a fixed dollar amount per acre, required to preserve the rights to a lease.

A Federal lease may further contain a minimum royalty provision. Minimum royalty is the annual payment, on a per-acre basis, required to maintain the rights to a lease until production exceeds a minimum value. Once annual production exceeds the minimum value, minimum royalty payments cease.

A royalty is due when production begins. Royalty payments represent a stated share or percentage of the value of the mineral produced. The royalty may be an established minimum, a step-scale, or a sliding-scale. A step-scale royalty rate increases by steps as the average production on the lease increases. A sliding-scale royalty rate is based on average production and applies to all production from the lease.

Some information in this report necessarily includes estimated data that may change after publication. Numbers in parentheses are credits for prior-year adjustments. All tables and figures in the report are annotated to indicate calendar or fiscal year data.

Sales volumes represent the quantity reported sold during the year. Selected sales volume and sales value figures in this report have been adjusted to accommodate distortions created by communitization agreements, unitization agreements, nonstandard leases and agreements, and prior-period adjustments.

Sales volumes for each commodity are standardized throughout the report. Oil is in barrels (42 U.S. gallons); carbon dioxide, gas, helium, and nitrogen are in Mcf (thousand cubic feet); gas plant products are in gallons; geothermal and heated water sources are in millions of British thermal units; amethyst is in grams; garnet concession is in tickets; quartz crystals is in pounds; and all other remaining solid minerals are in short tons (2,000 pounds). The appendix, on page 117, provides factors to convert measurements to either English (inch-pound) units or the International System of Units (metric).

Sulfur is reported as either a fluid or solid mineral based on the method of extraction. Fluid mineral sulfur is produced by extracting the commodity from the oil and gas stream. All onshore sulfur and a limited amount of offshore sulfur are currently produced from the oil and gas stream. Solid mineral sulfur is extracted using the Frasch solution mining method. The majority of offshore sulfur is produced using the Frasch mining method.

Minerals referred to in this report as "Other" or as "Other Products" may include the following solid and fluid minerals: amethyst, asphalt, barite, bentonite, carbon dioxide, chat, clay, copper, feldspar, fluorspar, garnet concession, garnet sands, gas lost, gas plant products, geothermal energy, gilsonite, gold, gypsum, helium, hot water, iron ore, langbeinite, lead, leonardite, limestone, magnesium, molybdenum, nitrogen, oil lost, oil shale, phosphate, potash, potassium, purge liquor, quartz crystals, salt, sand and gravel, scoria, silica sand, silver, soda ash, sodium, sulfur, sylvite, trona ore, tungsten, uranium, wavellite, and zinc. Gas plant products include gasoline, liquid petroleum gas, propane, butane, and other gas commodities measured in gallons.

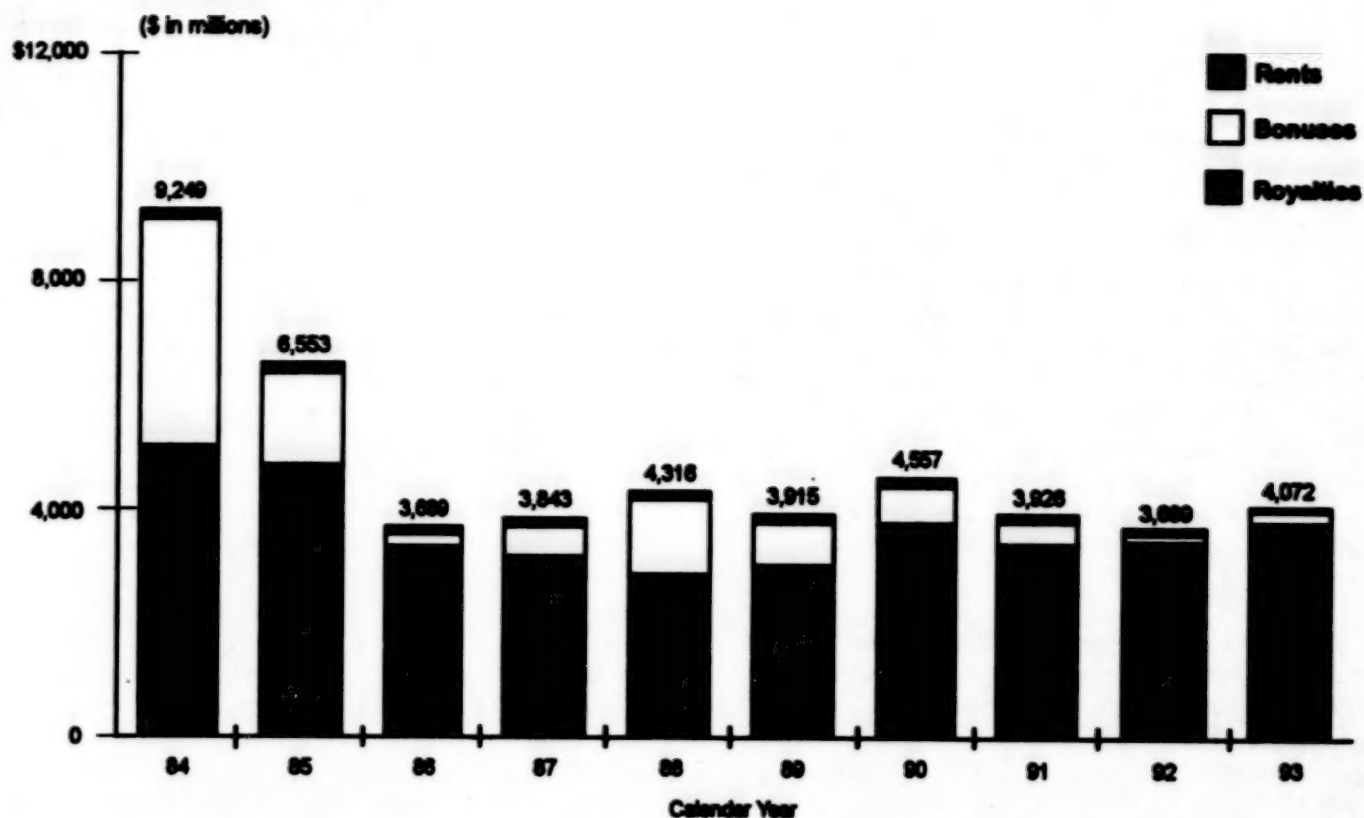


Figure 1. - Revenues from Federal and Indian leases by source, 1984-93

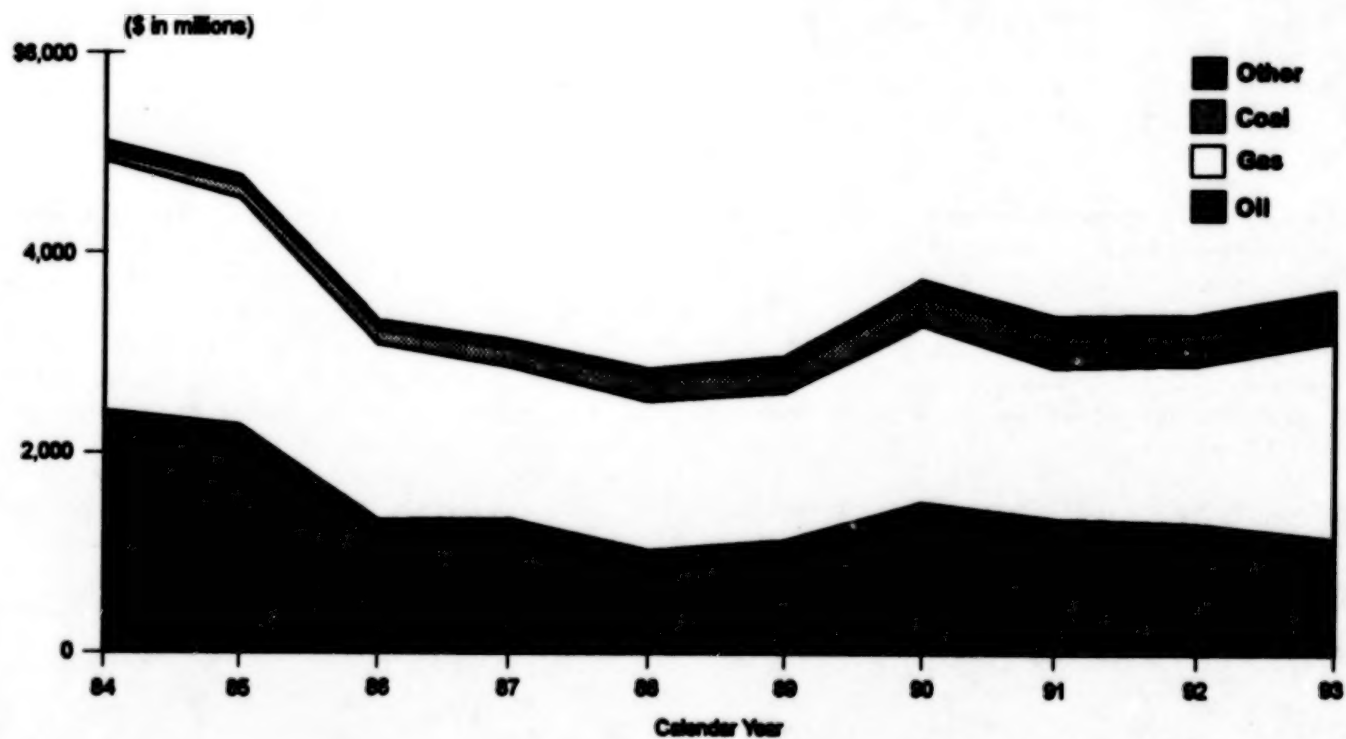


Figure 2. - Royalties from Federal and Indian leases by commodity, 1984-93

Mineral Revenues Management in 1993

The Minerals Management Service (MMS) is pleased to present the 1993 report on receipts from Federal and Indian mineral leases. Collections from royalties, rents, and bonuses on Federal lands and from royalties and rents on Indian lands increased 10.4 percent, from \$3.7 billion in 1992 to \$4.1 billion in 1993 (figure 1, and tables 1 and 2). The growth in revenues is attributed to four principal factors:

- o Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) bonus collections from competitive oil and gas lease sales rose due to higher gas prices, use of three-dimensional seismic technology that improves the efficiency of oil and gas exploration, recent subsalt discoveries in the Gulf of Mexico, and increased competition by independent producers in shallow water properties in the Gulf.
- o Federal onshore bonus collections were up due to recent competitive coal lease sales in Wyoming.
- o Settlements of outstanding audit issues resulted in substantial additional royalty collections.
- o Natural gas sales volume and royalties increased due to a 14.8 percent rise in average annual wellhead gas prices from 1992 to 1993.

The MMS Royalty Management Program (RMP) continued efforts to improve accountability for the Nation's mineral revenues in 1993. The RMP pursued significant program initiatives during the year to resolve problems and to achieve its mission.

National Performance Review

President Clinton and Vice President Gore initiated the National Performance Review (NPR) to "reinvent" the Federal Government by providing more efficient service at a lower cost. The Vice President's NPR report for the U.S. Department of the Interior addressed five recommendations for MMS that focus on improving royalty collection to ensure industry compliance with royalty requirements:

- o The RMP will develop and implement additional automated programs to monitor allowances and is

testing the benefits and costs of several valuation monitoring processes.

- o The RMP will redirect personnel from error correction and exception processing to compliance tasks with the potential for collecting additional revenues.
- o The Department submitted legislation similar to Internal Revenue Service provisions to enable penalties to be assessed for substantial underpayments.
- o The Department is developing a uniform policy to address liability issues.
- o The MMS formed a reinvention laboratory team to look for ways to reinvent many aspects of the complex royalty collection process. The MMS actively solicited the involvement of external constituents to provide a fresh perspective on customer expectations and concerns.

Contract Settlements

Price volatility occurring since the early 1980's caused many gas purchasers and a few coal purchasers to negotiate settlements of existing sales contracts with mineral producers. The settlements may have included price reductions for sales, changes in quantity commitments and other contract terms, or contract termination. Producers often received cash payments from purchasers as an incentive to settle the contract.

The settlement payments raise complex valuation issues. Audit determinations are necessary to verify that Federal and Indian leaseholders accurately calculate and pay royalties associated with contract settlements.

A May 3, 1993, letter to over 5,000 royalty payors provided a comprehensive interpretation of regulations that apply to revenues received under contract settlements. The letter encouraged royalty payors to use the interpretation as a basis for making their own determinations for reporting and paying contract settlement royalties to MMS. The Assistant Secretary -

Land and Minerals Management sent an order to over 2,700 royalty payors on June 18, 1993. The order required payors to submit a report identifying all oil and gas contract settlements involving Federal and Indian leases signed after December 31, 1979.

The Independent Petroleum Association of America (IPAA) filed an action in the Northern District of West Virginia seeking to enjoin the Federal Government from requiring the report identified in the order. Attorneys representing IPAA and MMS signed an agreement on February 4, 1994, in which IPAA withdrew its motion to enjoin the order. The MMS replaced the original order with a second order dated April 4, 1994, reducing the level of detail required in the report. The IPAA did not challenge the second order.

The MMS has subsequently identified approximately 2,500 contract settlements, totaling \$14 billion, that require further evaluation. The number of settlements in the MMS inventory is expected to increase as the agency continues efforts to identify all relevant contract actions.

Royalty Underpayment Detection Programs in 1993

Audit and other royalty underpayment detection programs developed and administered by MMS continued to improve compliance with mineral leasing laws and regulations. The programs collectively produced over \$190 million in additional royalties, late-payment interest, liquidated damages, and refund denials in Fiscal Year (FY) 1993.

Audit collections by RMP auditors totaled \$127.3 million during the year. An additional \$258,000 was realized from the denial of refund requests sought by industry. Collections generated by funded and unfunded State and Indian Tribal audit efforts equaled \$13 million. The collective Federal, State, and Indian audit programs resulted in additional revenues and refund denials of over \$140.5 million in FY 1993.

The RMP maintained contracts and provided audit funding to 4 Indian Tribes and 10 States in FY 1993 under the authority provided in sections 202 and 205 of the Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982. Cooperative agreements under section 202 were in effect at the end of FY 1993 with the following Tribes:

- o Navajo Nation
- o Southern Ute Tribe
- o Ute Mountain Ute Tribe
- o Ute Tribe

Cooperative agreements under section 205 were in effect at the end of FY 1993 with the following States:

- o California
- o Colorado
- o Louisiana
- o Montana
- o New Mexico
- o North Dakota
- o Oklahoma
- o Texas
- o Utah
- o Wyoming

The cooperative agreements with the Navajo Nation, California, Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming include audits of coal, geothermal steam, and solid mineral leases. The cooperative agreements with California, Louisiana, and Texas include the audit of offshore leases issued under section 8(g) of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act Amendments of 1985.

The RMP automated Auditing and Financial System (AFS) exceptions identification program detects:

- o Late payment of royalties, rents, and bills;
- o Insufficient estimated royalty payments; and
- o Discrepancies between payments and financial lease terms for rents, bonuses, advance royalties, and minimum royalties.

Collections from the AFS exceptions identification program generated \$22.6 million in FY 1993, up 4.2 percent over the corresponding figure of \$21.6 million in FY 1992. Interest collections constitute the largest source of exceptions revenues.

Collections from comparisons of sales reported by payors to corresponding production reported by operators through RMP automated systems rose 7.2 percent, from \$23 million in FY 1992 to \$24.6 million in FY 1993. The increase resulted from changes made by RMP personnel to existing policies and procedures. The changes enable RMP to analyze and resolve more exceptions without an increase in staffing.

Product valuation regulations specify that all transportation and processing allowances claimed by payors are subject to monitoring and review. The RMP is developing an Automated Allowance Tracking System to detect allowances that may violate product valuation regulations. Assessments for failure to file or late filing of oil and gas transportation and gas processing allowance forms, initiated in FY 1992, produced nearly \$2.2 million during the year. Collections fell to \$721,000 during FY 1993 due to automated systems changes in

the first three quarters of the year. Billing activity was subsequently deferred until the last quarter of FY 1993. Collections in the first quarter of FY 1994 were up as the backlog in billing was eliminated.

Other RMP programs designed to detect improper OCS recoupments and to collect revenues from late, missing, or erroneous royalty and production reports generated an additional \$1.6 million in FY 1993.

Automated Systems Initiatives

The RMP implemented an automated program in May 1993 to assess revenues for late or erroneous production reports. The new program replaced a manual procedure performed by five employees, providing an annual cost savings approaching \$175,000.

Another initiative, The Automated Front-End Enhancement (AFEE), will improve the process of correcting discrepancies, or exceptions, between sales reported by payors and production reported by lease operators. The AFEE will detect discrepancies and generate correspondence asking operators to verify production reports and allocate production in the reports to multiple payors. The RMP will use the information to identify payors who may be under-reporting royalties. The AFEE will materially reduce the time required to manually research discrepancies and prepare correspondence.

The RMP continues to evaluate the use of automated oil and gas valuation monitoring systems. The initial effort in oil valuation monitoring, involving allotted Indian leases in the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) Anadarko Area of Oklahoma, failed to identify significant underpayments of royalties. A pilot project is currently underway to determine if an automated gas valuation monitoring system could produce positive results.

The RMP began testing an automated appeals tracking system in 1993 that will be fully implemented in 1994. The system provides MMS personnel throughout the Nation with immediate access to the status of appeal actions.

The RMP is continuing work on Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) with Federal agencies, State governments, and industry. The process will reduce paper report volume, diminish errors, expedite error correction, provide a more current database, and promote a closer working relationship between RMP and its constituents.

The RMP has assumed a lead role in working with industry and organizations such as the American National Standards Institute and the American Petroleum Institute (API) to develop national standards for the exchange of royalty information. A pilot EDI project is underway with two major companies to test data formats, software, and telecommunications. Successful completion of the pilot will promote the immediate exchange of uniform information among multiple recipients. The RMP plans to conduct additional pilot programs with other companies in 1994.

The RMP information systems are becoming more dispersed as networks and personal computers expand mainframe computer capabilities. Several projects are underway to enhance Local and Wide Area Networks to allow employees to communicate and share information more efficiently. The projects include extension of electronic mail capability to all MMS employees, States, and Tribes.

Indian Initiatives

The RMP Office of Indian Royalty Assistance (OIRA) continued efforts to improve services to the Indian community. The OIRA pursued the following initiatives in 1993:

- o The RMP reevaluated its Indian management roles and responsibilities, including trust responsibility, processing thresholds, and functions performed by OIRA and RMP operating activities. A team of senior RMP managers developed a consensus of roles, priorities, and working relationships that was published as the "Statement of Policy and Approach on Indian Royalty Management." The document will be shared with members of the Indian community to help foster a better understanding of RMP policies and to solicit customer participation.
- o The role of OIRA field offices continued to evolve in 1993. The MMS established field offices in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, and in Farmington, New Mexico, during 1992 to provide services closer to large concentrations of Indian mineral owners. The Farmington office is a pilot program designed by the Department that provides personnel from BIA, the Bureau of Land Management, and MMS at a single location to offer assistance and resolve problems.
- o The OIRA is exploring methods for early detection of reporting problems and analysis of trends in royalty and production activity on selected Indian

leases. These procedures respond to concerns expressed by Indian mineral owners and test for compliance with regulations and lease terms.

Product Valuation

Accurate and timely quality measurement reporting is essential for RMP to implement valuation monitoring programs. A number of the monitoring programs are required under the terms of settlements reached through litigation involving Indian trust responsibility. The RMP notified oil and gas payors in a letter dated July 12, 1993, that quality measurement reporting would be enforced. The letter stated that an assessment of \$10 per line would be issued for missing or erroneous quality-measurement data, beginning with reports due in November 1993. As a result of RMP compliance efforts, quality measurement errors have decreased 91 percent, from 11,122 errors in April 1993 to 1,025 errors in August 1994.

The MMS published a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking in the Federal Register on June 1, 1992, addressing seven options for valuing gas produced from unit and

communitization agreements. Agency officials worked to identify parties responsible for reporting and paying under the agreements and to establish the volume that would be associated with payment responsibility. The review included options under the MMS benchmark system for valuing gas not sold under arm's-length conditions. Officials concluded that production allocated to a lease under an agreement, but not taken and sold by the lessee, should be considered as a non-arm's-length disposition and should be subject to the benchmark system.

Officials recommended proposing a special rule to streamline reporting on agreements containing only Federal leases with the same royalty rate and funds distribution. Under the rule, a lessee will pay royalties on gross proceeds from production taken and sold, despite the lessee's entitled share under the agreement. The proposal will be extended to encompass non-agreement leases. The recommendations are to be combined with payor liability issues in a proposed rule.

The MMS formed a study group of MMS, State, and industry representatives in December 1993 to review the valuation of non-arm's-length sales and production from

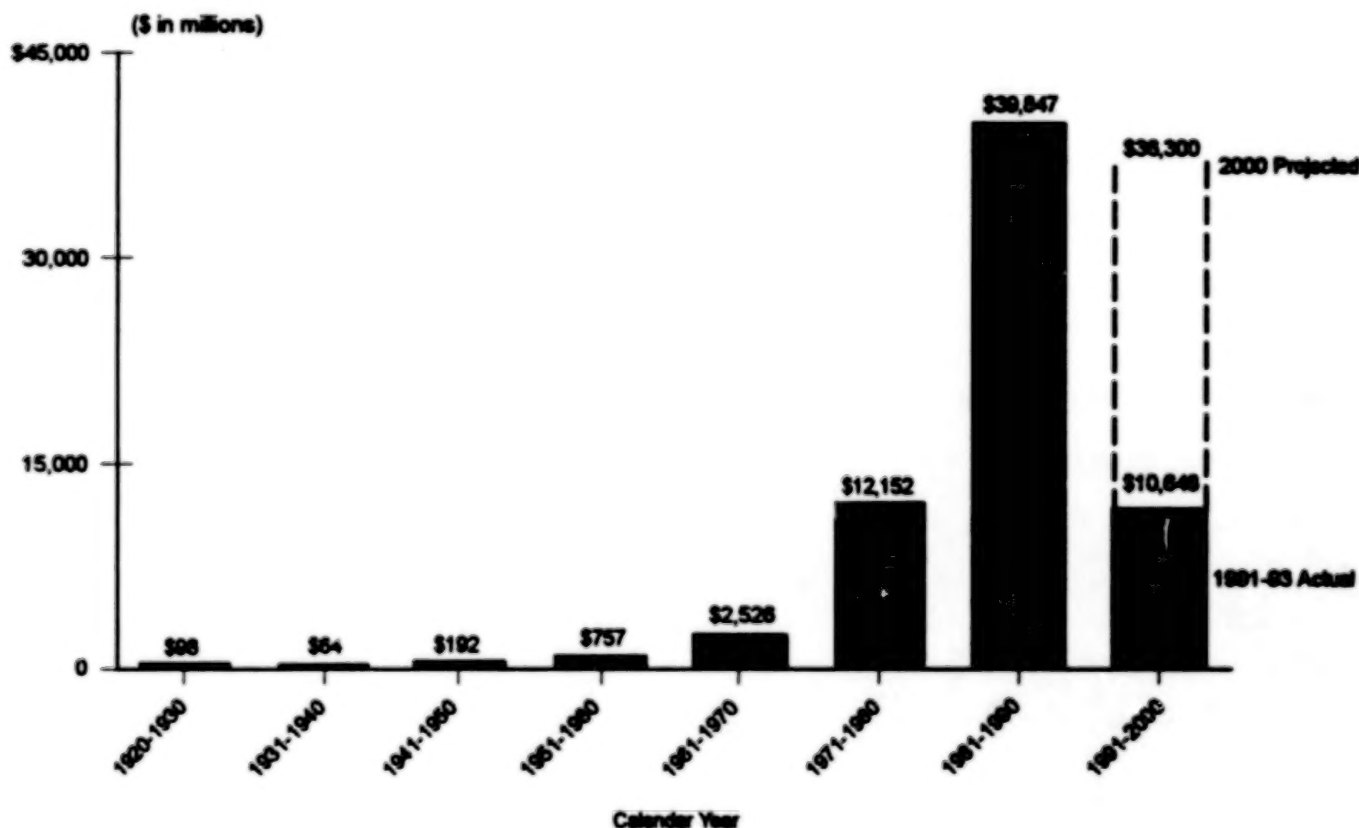


Figure 3. —Royalties from Federal and Indian leases, 1920-2000

agreements containing Federal, fee, and State lands. The MMS converted the team to a negotiated rulemaking committee in June 1994. The committee expects to issue its final report by December 1994.

Methane production from coal beds became commercially viable in the late 1970's. Congress enacted section 29 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a tax credit as an incentive to develop coal bed methane and other nonconventional fuels. The MMS met in November 1992 with representatives from the Office of the Inspector General (OIG), States, the Indian community, and industry to determine if royalty liabilities should result from the tax incentive. An OIG audit of the issue concluded that the Federal Government could collect up to \$284 million in additional royalty income.

The Department's Office of the Solicitor issued an opinion on December 8, 1993, advising that section 29 tax credits are not part of the value of production from Federal and Indian leases, are not part of the lessee's gross proceeds, and are not subject to royalty payments.

Indian lease terms require the value of gas to be the higher of either gross proceeds or the highest price paid for a major portion of production sold from the field where the lease is located. Majority prices are calculated and compared with prices reported by payors. The RMP issues a bill for additional royalties where appropriate. The RMP pursued a number of majority price initiatives involving Indian Tribes and allottees in FY 1993, producing over \$370,000 in additional royalties.

The RMP reviewed and approved 292 transportation and processing allowance requests and completed 351 formal valuation determinations, including technical opinions and assistance on compliance issues in FY 1993. Some of the more significant valuation issues addressed during the year included:

- o Valuation consequences associated with mineral sales to affiliates.
- o Royalty implications of producer/purchaser gas contract settlement assessments.
- o A variety of issues relating to offshore net profit share lease accounting, documentation, and reporting.

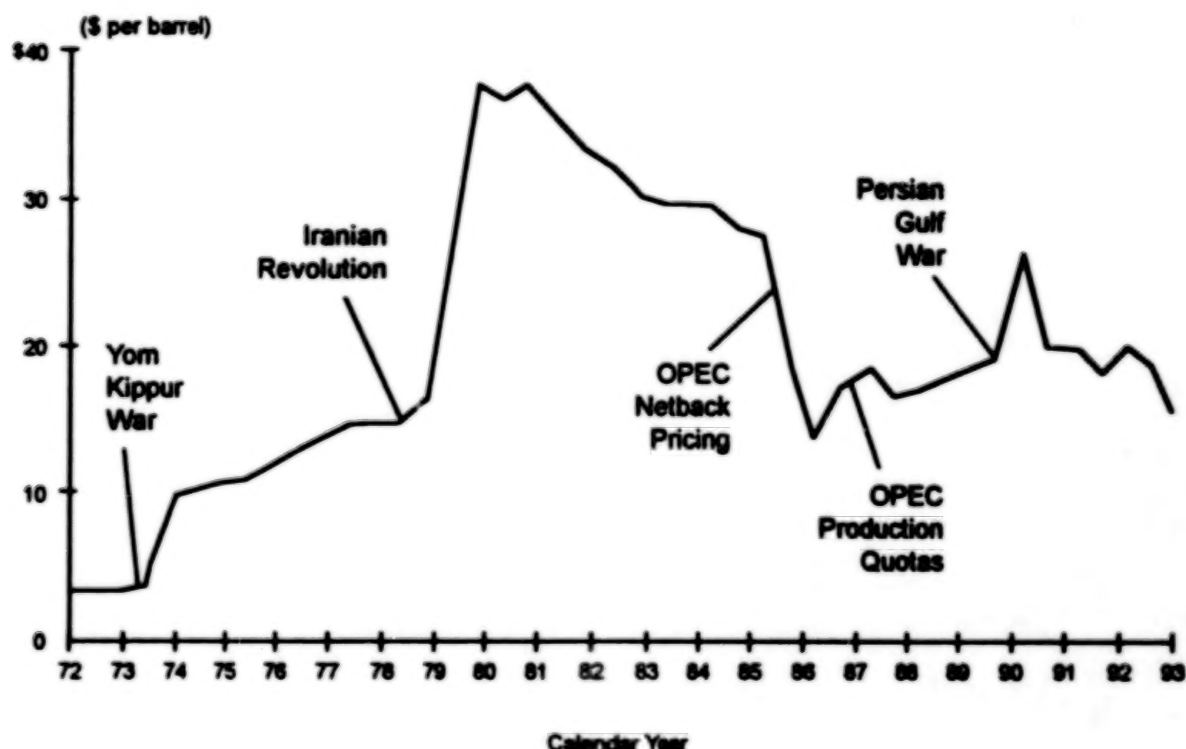


Figure 4. - West Texas Intermediate crude oil prices, 1972-93
(Source: Oil and Gas Journal Energy Database)

Federal and Indian Mineral Revenues in 1993

Revenues from Federal and Indian leases increased 10.4 percent, from \$3.7 billion in 1992 to \$4.1 billion in 1993 (figure 1, and tables 1 and 2). The advance was lead by an increase in Federal offshore and onshore bonus collections, minimum royalty receipts, and natural gas royalties.

Bonus collections from competitive lease sales rose \$60.6 million, or 42.4 percent, from \$143 million in 1992 to \$203.6 million in 1993. Offshore bonus receipts were up \$41.7 million during the period (tables 1 and 2). The increase in offshore collections was due to rising gas prices, new three-dimensional seismic technology used in oil and gas exploration, subsalt discoveries in the Gulf of Mexico, and increased competition by producers in shallow water properties in the Gulf. Federal onshore bonus revenues were up \$18.9 million (tables 1 and 2). The growth was primarily attributed to collections from recent coal lease sales in Wyoming.

Rent collections fell \$21.7 million, from \$98 million in 1992 to \$76.3 million in 1993 (figure 1, and tables 1 and 2). Most of the decline occurred in offshore properties.

Minimum royalty collections increased from \$49.3 million in 1992 to \$151 million in 1993 (figure 1, and tables 1 and 2). This amount includes revenues from negotiated settlements and contract settlements. The rise in minimum royalty collections is due to a significant increase in settlement payments in 1993.

Royalties rose 7.1 percent, or \$242.5 million, from 1992 to 1993. A significant increase in gas royalties was offset, in part, by a decline in oil royalties in 1993. Royalties from coal and commodities other than oil, gas, and coal remained stable during the period (figures 1 and 2, and tables 1 and 2). Royalties are projected to generate over \$3 billion annually during the balance of the decade (figure 3).

Royalty collections from oil on Federal and Indian lands declined 11.3 percent, or \$146.2 million, from 1992 to 1993 (table 2 and figure 5). Domestic oil prices are materially influenced by the international market (figure 4). Two factors contributed to a drop in oil prices during the year:

- o The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries produced more than 250 million barrels of oil above their ceiling accord in 1993. This significantly added to the abundant supply of oil on the open market.

- o Worldwide economic growth was slower than anticipated in 1993. Although the United States experienced a sustained period of recovery, European and Japanese economic activity remained slow.

The API reports that domestic oil production dropped to 6.9 million barrels per day in 1993, the lowest average since 1958.

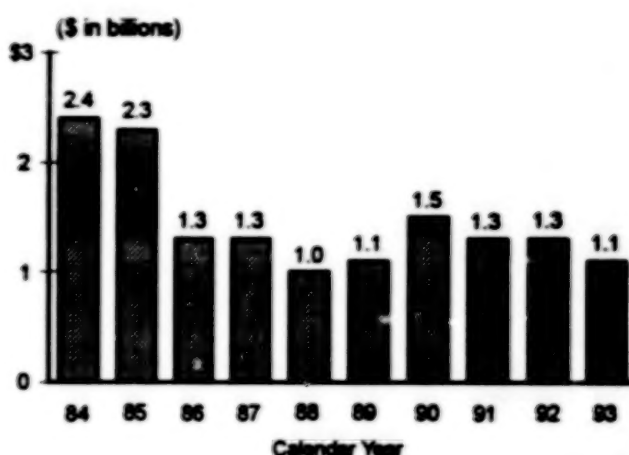


Figure 5. – Oil royalties from Federal and Indian leases, 1984-93

Gas royalties increased 24.1 percent, or \$387.8 million, from \$1.6 billion in 1992 to \$2 billion in 1993 (table 2 and figure 6).

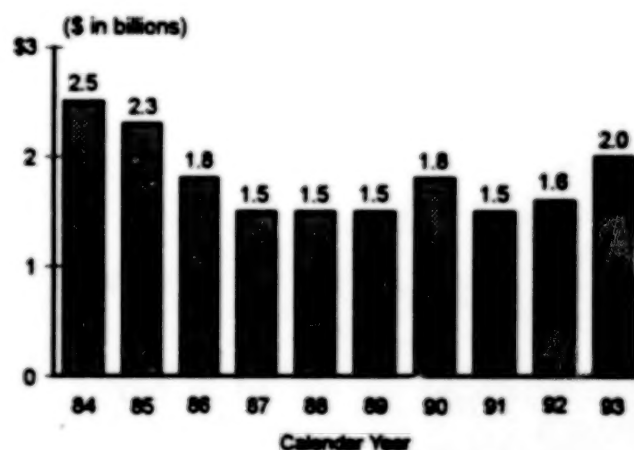


Figure 6. – Gas royalties from Federal and Indian leases, 1984-93

Domestic gas prices are governed by competition in the U.S. and Canadian energy markets because gas, unlike oil, is not easily transported between countries outside North America. The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) reports that demand for gas rose in 1993

due to stronger U.S. economic growth, relatively cold winter weather, and increased consumption in the residential and industrial sectors. Natural gas demand in the United States reached 20.12 trillion cubic feet during the year, the highest level since 1979. The average annual wellhead gas price rose an estimated \$.26 per Mcf in 1993, an increase of 14.8 percent over the corresponding figure in 1992.

Recent regulatory and legislative actions emphasize the importance of natural gas to the Nation's energy goals. The Energy Policy Act of 1992 provides for expanded market opportunities for gas, specifically for electric power generation and as a clean fuel alternative for fleet vehicles.

The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission issued Order 636 in April 1992 designed to enhance competition among suppliers and improve the industry's ability to compete effectively for new markets. The order mandated that interstate pipelines separate their sales and transportation services, negating the advantage that a particular pipeline company would have in the sale of its own gas as opposed to the gas of other suppliers. Pipelines must provide open access transportation services equal in quality whether the gas is purchased directly from the pipeline company or from another source. Each pipeline was required to complete restructuring of its services by November 1, 1993.

Coal royalties from Federal and Indian lands increased from \$325.5 million in 1992 to \$329 million in 1993 (table 2 and figure 7).

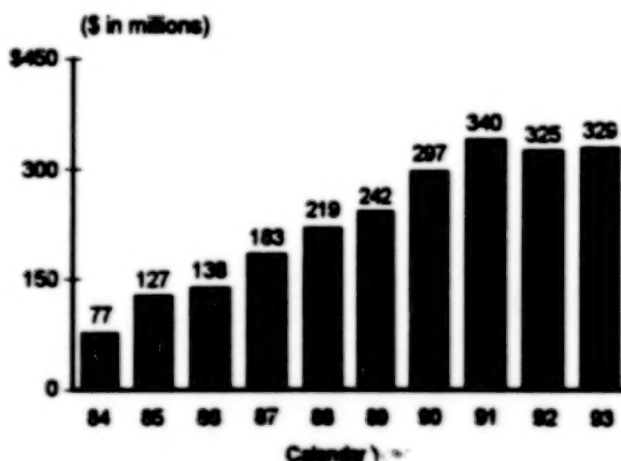


Figure 7. — Coal royalties from Federal and Indian leases, 1984-93

The DOE reports that U.S. coal production fell 5.1 percent, from 998 million short tons in 1992 to

947 million short tons in 1993 (table 10). Production in States east of the Mississippi River fell sharply during the year due, in large measure, to a strike by the United Mine Workers of America that resumed on May 10, 1993, and ended on December 14, 1993. Federal and Indian coal sales volume, in contrast, rose 7.1 percent from 267 million short tons in 1992 to 286 million short tons in 1993 (table 10). Most of the increase occurred in Montana and Wyoming (table 19). Coal consumption in the United States has shifted in recent years from high-sulfur Eastern coal to low-sulfur Western coal to comply with the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990. The DOE advises that approximately 87 percent of domestic coal is used to generate electricity.

Royalties from minerals other than oil, gas, and coal fell 1.6 percent, from \$166.7 million in 1992 to \$164.1 million in 1993 (table 2 and figure 8).

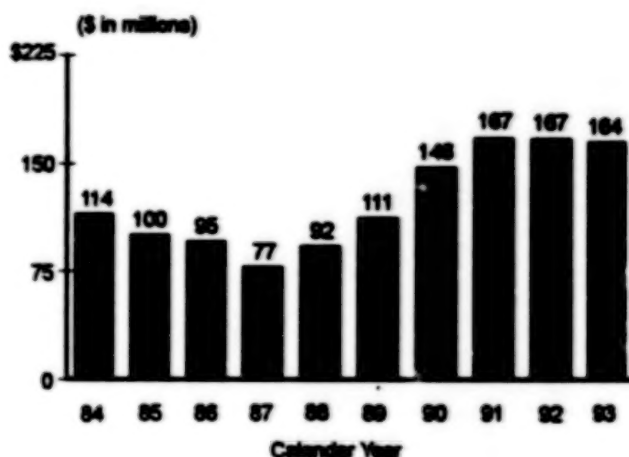


Figure 8. — Other royalties from Federal and Indian leases, 1984-93

Royalties from other minerals on Federal offshore lands remained relatively stable during the year (table 13). Federal onshore royalties from other products fell \$7.1 million, or 8.7 percent, from 1992 to 1993 (table 19). Indian royalties from other commodities rose by nearly \$3.8 million in 1993 (table 25).

Mineral Revenues Information

The tables in this report provide detailed information addressing the \$4.1 billion collected and disbursed from Federal and Indian mineral leases in 1993. Selected tables provide summary information over the past few years or from the inception of the royalty program in 1920 through the end of 1993.

**Table 1.—Revenues from Federal and Indian mineral leases in the United States,
Calendar Years 1984-93**

	<u>Royalties</u>	<u>Minimum Royalties</u>	<u>Rents</u>	<u>Bonuses</u>	<u>Total</u>
1984					
Offshore Federal .	\$3,984,180,673	\$ 3,458,139	\$ 35,607,835	\$3,928,878,308	\$7,932,122,955
Onshore Federal .	1,016,695,332	—	117,754,744	50,088,801	1,184,518,877
Indian	128,386,900	—	3,576,549	—	131,963,449
Total	\$5,109,262,905	\$ 3,458,139	\$156,939,128	\$3,978,945,109	\$9,248,605,281
1985					
Offshore Federal .	\$3,638,813,376	\$ 4,067,321	\$ 61,999,144	\$1,557,650,714	\$5,262,530,555
Onshore Federal .	992,953,891	1,782,388	105,809,280	47,594,759	1,148,140,318
Indian	139,424,708	—	3,372,750	—	142,797,458
Total	\$4,771,191,975	\$ 5,849,709	\$171,181,174	\$1,605,245,473	\$6,553,468,331
1986					
Offshore Federal .	\$2,559,660,623	\$ 5,176,608	\$ 52,958,237	\$ 187,094,747	\$2,804,890,215
Onshore Federal .	664,470,423	7,921,348	73,453,353	30,209,062	776,054,186
Indian	105,028,658	—	3,018,833	—	108,047,491
Total	\$3,329,159,704	\$13,097,956	\$129,430,423	\$ 217,303,809	\$3,688,991,892
1987					
Offshore Federal .	\$2,351,164,026	\$21,399,332	\$ 74,642,712	\$ 497,247,006	\$2,944,453,076
Onshore Federal .	682,411,009	14,377,320	61,449,391	34,752,714	792,990,434
Indian	104,787,593	—	1,206,406	—	105,993,999
Total	\$3,138,362,618	\$35,776,652	\$137,298,509	\$ 531,999,720	\$3,843,437,499
1988					
Offshore Federal .	\$2,078,601,613	\$16,822,821	\$ 62,867,785	\$1,259,548,738	\$3,417,840,957
Onshore Federal .	649,534,932	11,279,396	64,810,845	59,394,838	785,020,011
Indian	112,282,668	—	1,255,603	—	113,538,271
Total	\$2,840,419,213	\$28,102,217	\$128,934,233	\$1,318,943,576	\$4,316,399,239
1989					
Offshore Federal .	\$2,151,389,563	\$38,890,914	\$ 79,247,653	\$ 645,617,410	\$2,915,145,540
Onshore Federal .	703,271,378	14,596,315	64,582,840	93,490,354	875,940,887
Indian	122,429,802	—	1,454,523	—	123,884,325
Total	\$2,977,090,743	\$53,487,229	\$145,285,016	\$ 739,107,764	\$ 3,914,970,752

**Table 1.—Revenues from Federal and Indian mineral leases in the United States,
Calendar Years 1984-93 (cont.)**

	<u>Royalties</u>	<u>Minimum Royalties</u>	<u>Rents</u>	<u>Bonuses</u>	<u>Total</u>
1990					
Offshore Federal .	\$ 2,684,799,523	\$ 19,298,248	\$ 79,339,130	\$ 584,301,918	\$ 3,367,738,819
Onshore Federal .	906,932,447	3,920,033	62,054,404	63,619,572	1,036,526,456
Indian	151,992,888	—	438,483	—	152,431,371
Total	\$ 3,743,724,858	\$ 23,218,281	\$ 141,832,017	\$ 647,921,490	\$ 4,556,696,646
1991					
Offshore Federal .	\$ 2,355,516,849	\$ 20,677,698	\$ 78,115,402	\$ 338,858,549	\$ 2,793,168,498
Onshore Federal ..	881,093,217	4,609,484	58,198,111	42,288,326	986,187,138
Indian	145,185,355	—	1,819,916	—	147,005,271
Total	\$ 3,381,795,421	\$ 25,287,182	\$ 138,131,429	\$ 381,144,875	\$ 3,926,358,907
1992					
Offshore Federal .	\$ 2,377,178,820	\$ 39,743,046	\$ 59,698,811	\$ 84,784,975	\$ 2,561,405,652
Onshore Federal .	865,437,216	9,552,915	36,977,532	58,185,738	970,153,399
Indian	156,397,215	—	1,366,413	—	157,763,628
Total	\$ 3,399,013,251	\$ 49,295,961	\$ 98,042,756	\$ 142,970,711	\$ 3,689,322,679
1993					
Offshore Federal .	\$ 2,552,932,830	\$137,727,059	\$ 39,786,688	\$ 126,467,246	\$ 2,856,913,823
Onshore Federal .	922,173,970	13,227,103	34,667,064	77,106,385	1,047,174,522
Indian	166,371,358	—	1,860,669	—	168,232,025
Total	\$ 3,641,478,156	\$150,954,162	\$ 76,314,421	\$ 203,573,631	\$ 4,072,326,370
1984-93					
Offshore Federal .	\$26,714,237,896	\$307,261,186	\$ 624,263,397	\$9,210,445,611	\$36,856,208,090
Onshore Federal .	8,284,973,815	81,266,302	679,755,564	556,710,547	9,602,708,228
Indian	1,332,287,133	—	19,370,145	—	1,351,657,278
Total	\$36,331,498,844	\$388,527,488	\$1,323,389,106	\$9,767,156,158	\$47,810,571,596

NOTE: Federal onshore minimum royalties are included in Federal onshore royalties in 1984. Most Indian leases do not contain minimum royalty provisions. Most Indian leases retain rental revenue after the lease is producing. Indian rent revenues represent fiscal year data from Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) records for the period 1984-93. Indian rent revenues represent calendar year data from Minerals Management Service (MMS) records for producing leases during the period 1988-93. Federal onshore bonus revenues represent fiscal year data from "Public Land Statistics," Bureau of Land Management, for the period 1984-87. Federal onshore bonus revenues represent calendar year data from MMS records during the period 1988-93. Indian bonus revenues are collected by BIA.

Table 2.—Royalties, rents, and bonuses from Federal and Indian mineral leases in the United States, Calendar Years 1984-83

	Federal Lands		Indian	Total
	Offshore	Onshore	Lands	Revenues
1984				
Oil Royalties	\$1,823,447,844	\$ 519,046,615	\$ 75,973,022	\$2,418,467,481
Gas Royalties	2,091,276,753	371,155,164	37,295,148	2,499,727,065
Coal Royalties	—	69,359,702	7,613,759	76,973,461
Other Royalties	49,458,076	57,133,851	7,504,971	114,094,898
Minimum Royalties	3,458,139	—	—	3,458,139
Rents	35,607,835	117,754,744	3,576,549	156,939,128
Bonuses	<u>3,928,876,308</u>	<u>50,088,801</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>3,978,965,109</u>
Total	\$7,932,122,955	\$1,184,518,877	\$131,963,449	\$9,248,605,281
1985				
Oil Royalties	\$1,707,184,899	\$ 492,367,908	\$ 75,025,974	\$2,274,578,781
Gas Royalties	1,905,597,880	328,657,320	35,853,169	2,270,108,369
Coal Royalties	—	103,473,037	23,403,336	126,876,373
Other Royalties	26,030,597	68,455,626	5,142,229	99,628,452
Minimum Royalties	4,067,321	1,782,388	—	5,849,709
Rents	61,999,144	105,809,280	3,372,750	171,181,174
Bonuses	<u>1,557,650,714</u>	<u>47,594,759</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>1,605,245,473</u>
Total	\$5,262,530,555	\$1,148,140,318	\$142,797,458	\$6,553,468,331
1986				
Oil Royalties	\$1,015,037,703	\$ 268,689,563	\$ 42,420,370	\$1,326,147,636
Gas Royalties	1,518,338,984	224,601,025	27,263,985	1,770,203,994
Coal Royalties	—	108,420,624	29,476,973	137,897,597
Other Royalties	26,283,936	62,759,211	5,867,330	94,910,477
Minimum Royalties	5,176,608	7,921,348	—	13,097,956
Rents	52,958,237	73,453,353	3,018,833	129,430,423
Bonuses	<u>187,094,747</u>	<u>30,209,062</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>217,303,809</u>
Total	\$2,804,890,215	\$ 776,054,186	\$108,647,491	\$3,688,991,892

Table 2.—Royalties, rents, and bonuses from Federal and Indian mineral leases in the United States, Calendar Years 1984-83 (cont.)

	Federal Lands		Indian Lands	Total Revenues
	Offshore	Onshore		
1987				
Oil Royalties	\$ 990,273,491	\$289,089,747	\$ 45,813,797	\$1,334,157,035
Gas Royalties	1,337,781,434	183,941,588	22,240,298	1,543,943,300
Coal Royalties	—	152,470,389	30,481,374	182,951,743
Other Royalties	14,129,101	58,929,325	6,252,114	77,310,540
Minimum Royalties	21,399,332	14,377,320	—	35,776,652
Rents	74,842,712	61,449,391	1,208,408	137,298,509
Bonuses	<u>497,247,008</u>	<u>34,752,714</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>531,999,720</u>
Total	\$2,944,483,076	\$792,990,434	\$106,993,989	\$3,843,437,499
1988				
Oil Royalties	\$ 747,454,359	\$230,898,902	\$ 36,046,679	\$1,014,397,940
Gas Royalties	1,310,301,872	182,044,285	22,492,041	1,514,838,178
Coal Royalties	—	172,795,745	46,691,767	219,487,512
Other Royalties	20,845,382	63,798,020	7,052,181	91,695,583
Minimum Royalties	16,822,821	11,279,398	—	28,102,217
Rents	62,867,785	64,810,845	1,255,603	128,934,233
Bonuses	<u>1,259,548,738</u>	<u>59,394,838</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>1,318,943,576</u>
Total	\$3,417,840,957	\$786,020,011	\$113,538,271	\$4,316,399,239
1989				
Oil Royalties	\$ 818,591,495	\$263,056,653	\$ 40,835,885	\$1,122,484,033
Gas Royalties	1,300,193,995	176,414,932	24,632,980	1,501,241,907
Coal Royalties	—	194,541,835	47,677,927	242,219,762
Other Royalties	32,804,073	69,257,958	9,283,010	111,145,041
Minimum Royalties	38,890,914	14,598,315	—	53,487,229
Rents	79,247,853	64,582,840	1,454,523	145,285,016
Bonuses	<u>645,617,410</u>	<u>93,490,354</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>739,107,764</u>
Total	\$2,916,146,540	\$876,940,887	\$123,884,325	\$3,914,970,752

Table 2.—Royalties, rents, and bonuses from Federal and Indian mineral leases in the United States, Calendar Years 1984-83 (cont.)

	Federal Lands		Indian Lands	Total Revenues
	Offshore	Onshore		
1990				
Oil Royalties	\$1,090,953,312	\$ 362,642,855	\$ 52,207,285	\$1,505,803,452
Gas Royalties	1,539,384,756	225,489,863	29,750,975	1,794,605,594
Coal Royalties	—	236,087,011	60,791,496	296,858,507
Other Royalties	54,481,455	82,732,718	9,243,132	146,457,305
Minimum Royalties	19,298,248	3,920,033	—	23,218,281
Rents	79,339,130	62,054,404	438,483	141,832,017
Bonuses	<u>584,301,918</u>	<u>63,619,572</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>647,921,490</u>
Total	\$3,367,738,819	\$1,036,526,466	\$162,431,371	\$4,566,696,646
1991				
Oil Royalties	\$ 996,596,085	\$ 303,594,785	\$ 44,431,636	\$1,344,592,506
Gas Royalties	1,286,891,566	214,317,519	29,223,094	1,530,432,179
Coal Royalties	—	276,891,204	62,883,284	339,574,488
Other Royalties	72,059,198	86,489,709	8,647,341	167,196,248
Minimum Royalties	20,877,698	4,609,484	—	25,287,182
Rents	78,115,402	58,196,111	1,819,916	138,131,429
Bonuses	<u>338,856,549</u>	<u>42,288,326</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>381,144,875</u>
Total	\$2,793,166,498	\$ 986,187,138	\$147,086,271	\$3,926,368,907
1992				
Oil Royalties	\$ 968,052,702	\$ 280,355,318	\$ 46,386,084	\$1,294,794,084
Gas Royalties	1,333,786,723	243,635,393	34,630,655	1,612,052,771
Coal Royalties	—	259,543,930	65,918,888	325,462,818
Other Royalties	75,339,395	81,902,575	9,461,608	166,703,578
Minimum Royalties	39,743,046	9,552,915	—	49,295,961
Rents	59,698,811	36,977,532	1,386,413	98,042,756
Bonuses	<u>84,784,975</u>	<u>58,185,736</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>142,970,711</u>
Total	\$2,561,406,652	\$ 970,163,399	\$157,763,628	\$3,689,322,679

Table 2.—Royalties, rents, and bonuses from Federal and Indian mineral leases in the United States, Calendar Years 1984-93 (cont.)

	Federal Lands		Indian Lands	Total Revenues
	Offshore	Onshore		
1993				
Oil Royalties	\$ 885,005,673	\$ 223,189,419	\$ 40,358,446	\$ 1,148,553,538
Gas Royalties	1,591,838,003	359,951,349	48,030,441	1,999,819,793
Coal Royalties	—	264,242,130	64,749,821	328,991,951
Other Royalties	76,089,154	74,791,072	13,232,648	164,112,874
Minimum Royalties	137,727,059	13,227,103	—	150,954,162
Rents	39,786,688	34,667,064	1,860,669	76,314,421
Bonuses	<u>126,467,246</u>	<u>77,106,385</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>203,573,631</u>
Total	\$ 2,856,913,823	\$1,047,174,522	\$ 168,232,025	\$ 4,072,320,370
1984-93				
Oil Royalties	\$11,051,567,563	\$3,232,909,765	\$ 499,499,158	\$14,783,976,486
Gas Royalties	15,215,351,966	2,510,208,398	311,412,786	18,036,973,150
Coal Royalties	—	1,837,605,587	439,688,625	2,277,294,212
Other Royalties	447,318,367	704,250,065	81,686,564	1,233,254,996
Minimum Royalties	307,261,186	81,266,302	—	388,527,488
Rents	624,263,397	679,755,564	19,370,145	1,323,389,106
Bonuses	<u>9,210,445,611</u>	<u>556,710,547</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>9,767,156,158</u>
Total	\$36,856,208,090	\$9,602,706,228	\$1,351,657,278	\$47,810,571,596

NOTE: Federal onshore minimum royalties are included in Federal onshore oil, gas, coal, and other royalties in 1984. Most Indian leases do not contain minimum royalty provisions. Most Indian leases retain rental provisions after the lease is producing. Indian rent revenues represent fiscal year data from Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) records for the period 1984-87. Indian rent revenues represent calendar year data from Minerals Management Service (MMS) records for producing leases during the period 1988-93. Federal onshore bonus revenues represent fiscal year data from "Public Land Statistics," Bureau of Land Management, for the period 1984-87. Federal onshore bonus revenues represent calendar year data from MMS records during the period 1988-93. Indian bonus revenues are collected by BIA.

Table 3.—Summary of royalty revenues other than rents and bonuses collected from Federal and Indian mineral leases in the United States, Calendar Years 1920-93

	1920-89			1990			1991		
	Volume	Value	Royalties	Volume	Value	Royalties	Volume	Value	Royalties
Oil Sales Volume									
Federal Lands	16,270	\$160,801	\$24,249	470	\$ 9,908	\$1,454	449	\$ 8,768	\$1,300
Indian Lands	1,284	8,318	1,180	15	330	52	14	283	44
Subtotal	17,554	\$169,119	\$25,429	485	\$10,238	\$1,506	463	\$ 9,051	\$1,344
Gas Sales Volume									
Federal Lands	121,056	\$147,974	\$23,217	6,294	\$11,320	\$1,765	5,730	\$ 9,696	\$1,501
Indian Lands	4,011	3,459	455	127	220	30	132	210	29
Subtotal	125,067	\$151,433	\$23,672	6,421	\$11,540	\$1,795	5,862	\$ 9,906	\$1,530
Coal Sales Volume									
Federal Lands	1,975	\$ 22,970	\$ 1,085	253	\$ 2,798	\$ 236	253	\$ 2,620	\$ 277
Indian Lands	428	4,752	264	28	532	61	32	544	63
Subtotal	2,403	\$ 27,722	\$ 1,349	281	\$ 3,330	\$ 297	285	\$ 3,164	\$ 340
Other Sales Volume									
Federal Lands	N/A	\$ 19,773	\$ 1,218	N/A	\$ 1,980	\$ 137	N/A	\$ 2,134	\$ 159
Indian Lands	N/A	2,010	219	N/A	74	9	N/A	71	9
Subtotal	N/A	\$ 21,783	\$ 1,437	N/A	\$ 2,034	\$ 146	N/A	\$ 2,205	\$ 168
Total		\$370,057	\$51,887		\$ 27,142	\$3,744		\$24,326	\$3,382

Table 3.—Summary of royalty revenues other than rents and bonuses collected from Federal and Indian mineral leases in the United States, Calendar Years 1920-93 (cont.)

1992			1993			1920-93			
Volume	Value	Royalties	Volume	Value	Royalties	Volume	Value	Royalties	
487	\$ 8,564	\$1,248	489	\$ 7,821	\$1,108	18,165	\$195,862	\$29,359	Oil Sales Volume
15	280	48	15	244	40	1,343	9,455	1,362	Federal Lands
									Indian Lands
502	\$ 8,844	\$1,294	504	\$ 8,065	\$1,148	19,508	\$205,317	\$30,721	Subtotal
5,975	\$10,178	\$1,577	6,243	\$12,894	\$1,952	145,298	\$192,062	\$30,012	Gas Sales Volume
150	249	35	189	342	48	4,609	4,480	597	Federal Lands
									Indian Lands
6,125	\$10,427	\$1,612	6,432	\$13,236	\$2,000	149,907	\$196,542	\$30,609	Subtotal
239	\$ 2,529	\$ 260	258	\$ 2,587	\$ 264	2,978	\$ 33,504	\$ 2,122	Coal Sales Volume
28	548	66	28	542	65	544	6,918	519	Federal Lands
									Indian Lands
267	\$ 3,077	\$ 326	286	\$ 3,129	\$ 329	3,522	\$ 40,422	\$ 2,641	Subtotal
N/A	\$ 2,103	\$ 157	N/A	\$ 1,895	\$ 151	N/A	\$ 27,865	\$ 1,822	Other Sales Volume
N/A	76	9	N/A	171	13	N/A	2,402	259	Federal Lands
									Indian Lands
N/A	\$ 2,179	\$ 166	N/A	\$ 2,066	\$ 164	N/A	\$ 30,267	\$ 2,081	Subtotal
\$24,527		\$3,398	\$26,496		\$3,641	\$472,548		\$66,052	Total

NOTE: Data are rounded. Sales value and royalties are reported in millions of dollars, oil is reported in millions of barrels, natural gas is reported in millions of Mcf, and coal is reported in millions of short tons.

SOURCE: U.S. Geological Survey and Minerals Management Service, DOI.

Table 4.—Calendar Year 1993 sales volume, sales value, and royalties for selected minerals from OCS, Federal onshore, and Indian mineral leases

	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties Received
Fluid Minerals			
Carbon Dioxide	234,612,068	\$ 170,857,517	\$ 9,525,827
Gas	6,431,867,509	13,235,248,698	1,999,819,793
Gas Lost	145,326	411,428	51,705
Gas Plant Products	2,543,053,546	736,776,965	88,903,072
Geothermal	24,473,650	147,205,285	16,509,460
Hot Water	1,356,580	5,131,206	513,189
Oil	503,991,361	8,064,662,231	1,148,553,538
Oil Lost	905	25,091	4,164
Sulfur	548,621	11,332,671	417,323
Total		\$22,371,649,092	\$3,264,298,071
Solid Minerals			
Coal	285,655,007	\$ 3,129,392,646	\$ 328,991,951
Copper	206,569	130,993,019	6,772,006
Fluorspar	3,847	775,681	38,784
Lead	199,450	57,246,709	961,706
Limestone	262,128	1,093,503	32,328
Phosphate	6,864,488	109,946,880	6,587,612
Potash	1,723,404	137,891,972	3,011,669
Salt	357,081	303,519	10,712
Sand-Gravel	9,939,991	27,895,035	3,973,802
Sodium	4,627,313	361,171,340	17,843,353
Sulfur	1,723,782	96,385,062	6,734,921
Zinc	49,050	18,522,731	671,738
Total		\$ 4,071,618,117	\$ 375,630,582

Table 5.—Calendar Year 1993 sales volume, sales value, and royalties for selected minerals from OCS mineral leases

	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties Received
Fluid Minerals			
Gas	4,533,389,731	\$ 9,893,435,203	\$1,591,838,003
Gas Lost	233,809	534,111	67,040
Gas Plant Products	1,740,138,127	527,155,935	69,275,824
Oil	362,675,786	5,874,410,733	885,005,673
Sulfur	3,535	20,442	657
Total		\$16,295,556,424	\$2,546,187,197
Solid Minerals			
Salt	357,081	\$ 303,519	\$ 10,712
Sulfur	1,723,782	96,385,082	6,734,921
Total		\$ 96,688,601	\$ 6,745,633

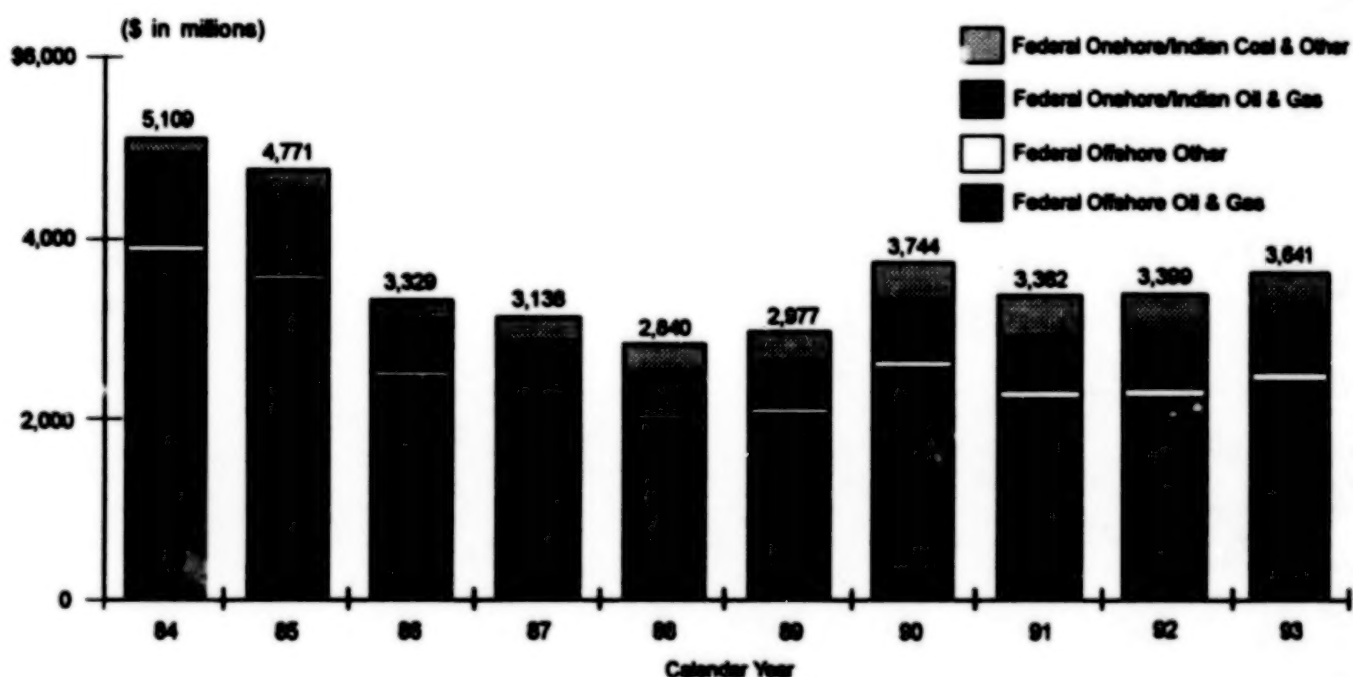


Figure 9. — Royalties from Federal and Indian leases, 1984-93

Table 6.—Calendar Year 1993 sales volume, sales value, and royalties for selected minerals from Federal onshore mineral leases

	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties Received
Fluid Minerals			
Carbon Dioxide	234,612,068	\$ 170,857,517	\$ 9,525,827
Gas	1,709,471,696	3,000,242,002	359,951,349
Gas Lost	40,166	65,336	8,168
Gas Plant Products	767,758,127	200,313,907	18,746,566
Geothermal	24,473,650	147,205,285	16,509,460
Hot Water	1,356,580	5,131,206	513,189
Oil	126,713,997	1,946,350,099	223,189,419
Oil Lost	49	803	99
Sulfur	545,051	11,311,657	416,595
Total		\$5,481,477,812	\$628,860,672
Solid Minerals			
Coal	257,563,545	\$2,587,473,915	\$264,242,130
Copper	16,004	8,280,486	191,760
Fluorspar	3,847	775,681	38,784
Lead	199,450	57,246,709	961,706
Limestone	38,650	154,895	7,745
Phosphate	5,874,474	95,291,064	4,764,556
Potash	1,723,404	137,891,972	3,011,669
Sand-Gravel	4,177,259	7,295,724	494,650
Sodium	4,627,313	361,171,340	17,843,353
Zinc	49,050	18,522,731	671,738
Total		\$3,274,104,517	\$292,228,091

Table 7.—Calendar Year 1993 sales volume, sales value, and royalties for selected minerals from Indian mineral leases

	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties Received
Fluid Minerals			
Gas	189,008,082	\$341,599,483	\$48,030,441
Gas Lost	(128,449)	(188,019)	(23,503)
Gas Plant Products	35,157,292	9,307,123	880,682
Oil	14,601,598	243,901,399	40,358,448
Oil Lost	858	24,288	4,085
Sulfur	35	<u>572</u>	<u>71</u>
Total		\$594,614,856	\$89,258,282
Solid Minerals			
Coal	28,091,462	\$541,918,731	\$64,749,821
Copper	130,585	122,712,533	6,580,246
Limestone	223,478	938,608	24,583
Phosphate	990,014	14,655,816	1,823,056
Sand-Gravel	5,762,732	<u>20,599,311</u>	<u>3,479,152</u>
Total		\$700,824,999	\$76,658,858

Table 8.—Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties for selected minerals from OCS, Federal onshore, and Indian mineral leases, Calendar Years 1920-83

	1920-83	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Fluid Minerals						
Carbon Dioxide						
Sales Volume	11,834,353	54,699,015	148,805,107	214,765,631	214,300,882	192,344,887
Sales Value \$	2,352,606 \$	42,524,146 \$	109,015,401 \$	108,642,761 \$	101,441,167 \$	120,080,713
Royalties \$	242,523 \$	5,155,334 \$	13,083,379 \$	12,782,485 \$	11,867,100 \$	9,990,923
Gas						
Sales Volume	93,402,613,067	5,750,727,501	5,096,870,952	4,868,457,833	5,420,807,591	5,314,847,233
Sales Value \$	\$ 81,119,649,071	\$ 16,057,263,410	\$ 14,334,958,778	\$ 11,109,833,239	\$ 9,792,949,595	\$ 9,586,702,680
Royalties \$	\$ 12,572,875,256	\$ 2,499,727,065	\$ 2,270,108,369	\$ 1,770,203,994	\$ 1,543,943,300	\$ 1,514,838,178
Gas Lost						
Sales Volume	162,608,340	(9,239,073)	(8,070,071)	1,042,854	694,750	837,156
Sales Value \$	\$ 112,140,965	\$ (10,297,183)	\$ (3,629,633)	\$ 1,781,107	\$ 1,069,593	\$ 2,493,717
Royalties \$	\$ 16,338,305	\$ (1,639,511)	\$ (435,036)	\$ 224,402	\$ 139,378	\$ 312,152
Gas Plant Products						
Sales Volume	33,258,261,498	825,317,001	853,729,018	748,767,577	746,792,193	1,309,355,908
Sales Value \$	\$ 3,473,436,017	\$ 285,822,760	\$ 315,775,352	\$ 267,596,991	\$ 181,794,667	\$ 314,169,527
Royalties \$	\$ 217,458,897	\$ 61,708,638	\$ 45,021,390	\$ 38,649,138	\$ 24,998,693	\$ 33,955,668
Geothermal						
Sales Volume	7,263,736	8,865,201	15,153,580	24,156,727	10,241,553	11,786,273
Sales Value \$	\$ 56,275,862	\$ 77,570,506	\$ 105,447,371	\$ 141,316,855	\$ 114,133,038	\$ 100,136,451
Royalties \$	\$ 7,032,416	\$ 9,959,824	\$ 13,396,664	\$ 17,279,937	\$ 14,134,967	\$ 12,285,355
Hot Water						
Sales Volume	47,946	347,250	107,576	160,136	134,387	1,228,482
Sales Value \$	\$ 409,896	\$ 2,603,058	\$ 791,000	\$ 1,020,069	\$ 1,854,757	\$ 9,988,139
Royalties \$	\$ 40,991	\$ 324,017	\$ 79,100	\$ 102,007	\$ 185,476	\$ 980,686
Oil						
Sales Volume	14,397,034,891	544,379,783	579,725,595	566,491,399	535,109,032	476,533,156
Sales Value \$	\$ 105,740,552,233	\$ 15,500,070,605	\$ 15,258,905,645	\$ 8,951,765,603	\$ 9,058,246,525	\$ 6,949,033,549
Royalties \$	\$ 15,939,704,908	\$ 2,418,467,481	\$ 2,274,578,781	\$ 1,326,147,636	\$ 1,334,157,035	\$ 1,014,397,940
Oil Lost						
Sales Volume	213,203	8	(4,385)	1,086	516	442
Sales Value \$	\$ 2,231,170	\$ 2,666	\$ (14,772)	\$ 16,813	\$ 7,850	\$ 5,344
Royalties \$	\$ 272,482	\$ (30)	\$ (1,839)	\$ 2,139	\$ 970	\$ 541
Salt						
Sales Volume	4,765,679	---	---	---	---	---
Sales Value \$	\$ 1,494,712	---	---	---	---	---
Royalties \$	\$ 235,150	---	---	---	---	---
Sulfur						
Sales Volume	18,626,616	461,895	1,010,612	1,348,897	52,085	(5,196)
Sales Value \$	\$ 411,806,509	\$ 5,656,312	\$ 14,626,459	\$ 12,464,740	\$ (14,093,048)	\$ 310,252
Royalties \$	\$ 46,034,990	\$ 158,702	\$ 1,306,271	\$ 871,135	\$ (796,497)	\$ (137,671)

Table 8.—Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties for selected minerals from OCS, Federal onshore, and Indian mineral leases, Calendar Years 1929-83 (cont.)

1980	1980	1981	1982	1983	1929-83	
Field Minerals						
212,922,740	244,911,932	227,533,767	231,746,815	234,612,088	1,988,477,197	Carbon Dioxide
\$ 163,780,628	\$ 216,777,884	\$ 208,375,516	\$ 188,277,299	\$ 170,857,517	\$ 1,430,125,646	Sales Volume
\$ 10,642,228	\$ 13,970,449	\$ 12,520,718	\$ 11,922,614	\$ 9,525,827	\$ 111,703,580	Sales Value
						Royalties
5,211,457,103	6,421,329,680	5,881,932,587	6,124,282,792	6,431,867,500	148,805,193,828	Gas
\$9,451,719,088	\$11,539,282,538	\$9,905,885,558	\$10,428,985,709	\$13,235,248,888	\$198,540,488,372	Sales Volume
\$1,501,241,907	\$ 1,784,805,584	\$1,530,432,179	\$ 1,612,052,771	\$ 1,989,819,793	\$ 30,809,848,408	Sales Value
						Royalties
(7,167,586)	207,218	178,461	829,410	145,328	142,084,785	Gas Lost
\$ (5,352,821)	\$ 154,487	\$ 414,703	\$ 1,584,258	\$ 411,428	\$ 100,770,621	Sales Volume
\$ (888,532)	\$ 34,855	\$ 88,228	\$ 207,583	\$ 51,705	\$ 14,453,529	Sales Value
						Royalties
1,680,804,151	1,939,689,088	2,870,515,889	2,803,776,763	2,543,053,546	49,559,862,420	Gas Plant Products
\$ 388,240,884	\$ 597,190,582	\$ 838,192,543	\$ 845,854,370	\$ 736,778,985	\$ 8,242,650,638	Sales Volume
\$ 43,371,852	\$ 67,838,982	\$ 92,338,200	\$ 91,826,525	\$ 88,903,072	\$ 808,073,055	Sales Value
						Royalties
12,885,588	31,423,876	28,845,164	25,830,940	24,473,850	200,708,298	Geothermal
\$ 110,901,439	\$ 145,138,000	\$ 117,905,893	\$ 148,582,327	\$ 147,205,285	\$ 1,284,623,027	Sales Volume
\$ 13,078,493	\$ 14,582,541	\$ 13,848,431	\$ 16,800,670	\$ 16,509,480	\$ 148,888,758	Sales Value
						Royalties
1,642,626	2,392,455	3,245,088	54,124	1,356,580	10,713,658	Hot Water
\$ 15,342,181	\$ 24,832,545	\$ 35,154,053	\$ 165,000	\$ 5,131,208	\$ 97,269,904	Sales Volume
\$ 1,532,938	\$ 2,459,797	\$ 3,548,164	\$ 5,646	\$ 513,189	\$ 9,770,013	Sales Value
						Royalties
453,345,362	485,679,172	462,998,420	502,543,457	503,991,361	19,507,831,628	Oil
\$7,861,624,711	\$10,238,740,533	\$9,051,067,248	\$ 8,843,487,088	\$ 8,084,882,231	\$205,316,155,971	Sales Volume
\$1,122,484,033	\$ 1,505,803,452	\$1,344,592,508	\$ 1,294,794,084	\$ 1,148,553,538	\$ 30,723,681,394	Sales Value
						Royalties
29	974	908	362	905	214,048	Oil Lost
\$ 689	\$ 15,254	\$ 19,102	\$ 7,534	\$ 25,091	\$ 2,316,741	Sales Volume
\$ 86	\$ 1,920	\$ 2,398	\$ 941	\$ 4,164	\$ 283,772	Sales Value
						Royalties
—	—	—	—	—	4,765,679	Salt
—	—	—	—	—	\$ 1,494,712	Sales Volume
—	—	—	—	—	\$ 235,150	Sales Value
						Royalties
249,325	308,461	428,348	172,404	548,621	23,200,088	Sulfur
\$ 13,711,732	\$ 13,047,362	\$ 14,504,873	\$ 5,984,265	\$ 11,332,671	\$ 489,352,127	Sales Volume
\$ 482,216	\$ 498,936	\$ 702,674	\$ 227,221	\$ 417,323	\$ 49,775,300	Sales Value
						Royalties

Table 8.—Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties for selected minerals from OCS, Federal onshore, and Indian mineral leases, Calendar Years 1929-83 (cont.)

	1929-83	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Solid Minerals						
Coal						
Sales Volume	1,235,297,277	138,341,770	184,591,422	189,667,304	195,154,487	225,439,884
Sales Value	\$11,156,443,923	\$1,696,764,499	\$2,772,300,913	\$2,893,166,820	\$3,112,240,736	\$2,820,469,084
Royalties	\$ 364,247,268	\$ 76,973,461	\$ 126,876,373	\$ 137,897,597	\$ 182,951,743	\$ 219,487,512
Copper						
Sales Volume	381,508	181,782	12,701	64,890	60,000	87,266
Sales Value	\$ 181,899,546	\$ 21,721,106	\$ 4,102,338	\$ 17,622,021	\$ 18,798,452	\$ 45,303,771
Royalties	\$ 13,438,988	\$ 1,453,057	\$ 189,691	\$ 1,072,705	\$ 1,491,003	\$ 2,953,522
Fluorspar						
Sales Volume	322,423	4,074	7,718	4,414	—	809
Sales Value	\$ 20,678,370	\$ 455,099	\$ 1,322,684	\$ 751,281	—	\$ 134,745
Royalties	\$ 832,145	\$ 20,691	\$ 61,324	\$ 36,813	—	\$ 6,084
Lead						
Sales Volume	11,458,012	230,591	323,805	289,231	252,975	298,405
Sales Value	\$ 1,789,608,625	\$ 72,344,373	\$ 74,075,759	\$ 61,554,253	\$ 114,564,421	\$ 148,595,319
Royalties	\$ 92,165,212	\$ 2,513,054	\$ 1,523,169	\$ 1,732,825	\$ 3,353,230	\$ 4,355,667
Limestone						
Sales Volume	3,620,612	3,184	11,421	—	84,230	158,256
Sales Value	\$ 5,709,780	\$ 4,138	\$ 54,592	—	\$ 449,030	\$ 619,976
Royalties	\$ 296,921	\$ 104	\$ 1,458	—	\$ 14,867	\$ 21,409
Phosphate						
Sales Volume	116,582,593	8,750,471	6,190,620	4,840,419	5,066,910	7,079,484
Sales Value	\$ 587,470,463	\$ 106,556,739	\$ 78,457,218	\$ 58,528,739	\$ 62,690,676	\$ 67,683,409
Royalties	\$ 38,493,863	\$ 5,330,194	\$ 4,247,010	\$ 4,355,222	\$ 4,511,921	\$ 5,589,819
Potash						
Sales Volume	131,689,551	2,336,184	2,266,699	1,266,776	1,568,078	1,742,184
Sales Value	\$ 3,769,318,582	\$ 111,623,050	\$ 126,715,618	\$ 67,341,113	\$ 87,317,441	\$ 137,599,474
Royalties	\$ 151,845,210	\$ 1,611,564	\$ 4,273,417	\$ 1,810,638	\$ 1,912,786	\$ 2,998,652
Sand-Gravel						
Sales Volume	144,809,335	1,210,176	5,640,212	4,329,264	6,744,893	8,411,233
Sales Value	\$ 154,681,969	\$ 3,100,572	\$ 15,775,682	\$ 14,657,238	\$ 22,643,646	\$ 22,218,685
Royalties	\$ 12,989,770	\$ 295,132	\$ 2,068,160	\$ 1,564,665	\$ 2,398,634	\$ 2,802,972
Sodium						
Sales Volume	70,117,614	3,973,603	5,944,556	4,015,731	3,996,166	3,875,425
Sales Value	\$ 2,792,920,809	\$ 190,985,635	\$ 214,879,657	\$ 254,289,111	\$ 222,648,184	\$ 266,972,036
Royalties	\$ 127,160,901	\$ 7,758,215	\$ 10,521,149	\$ 12,712,953	\$ 11,130,882	\$ 13,434,654
Sulfur						
Sales Volume	—	—	—	—	—	887
Sales Value	—	—	—	—	—	\$ 104,753
Royalties	—	—	—	—	—	\$ 17,484
Uranium						
Sales Volume	34,334,199	695,290	507,059	144,708	64	—
Sales Value	\$ 737,533,508	\$ 60,441,312	\$ 30,505,612	\$ 3,757,142	\$ 3,647	—
Royalties	\$ 104,164,549	\$ 5,787,961	\$ 2,523,807	\$ 241,740	\$ 456	—
Zinc						
Sales Volume	1,397,114	(8,803)	68,002	67,861	47,741	61,409
Sales Value	\$ 271,522,287	\$ 9,599,369	\$ 25,799,027	\$ 15,184,324	\$ 17,358,508	\$ 29,169,699
Royalties	\$ 12,560,744	\$ 308,169	\$ 823,328	\$ 538,860	\$ 557,534	\$ 1,073,243

Table 8.—Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties for selected minerals from OCS, Federal onshore, and Indian mineral leases, Calendar Years 1990-93 (cont.)

1990	1990	1991	1992	1993	1990-93	
Solid Minerals						
236,270,230	280,555,712	285,091,697	266,654,618	285,655,007	3,520,719,388	Coal
\$ 3,199,612,577	\$ 3,329,228,862	\$ 3,164,154,889	\$ 3,077,048,672	\$ 3,129,392,648	\$ 40,420,823,521	Sales Volume
\$ 242,219,762	\$ 296,858,507	\$ 339,574,488	\$ 325,462,818	\$ 328,991,951	\$ 2,641,541,480	Sales Value
						Royalties
173,164	83,851	78,504	90,119	208,589	1,380,156	Copper
\$ 72,163,598	\$ 52,504,374	\$ 37,230,413	\$ 40,623,483	\$ 130,993,019	\$ 623,053,119	Sales Volume
\$ 4,819,837	\$ 4,046,888	\$ 2,715,230	\$ 3,513,480	\$ 6,772,008	\$ 42,468,407	Sales Value
						Royalties
—	—	—	3,496	3,847	346,781	Fluorspar
—	—	—	\$ 719,288	\$ 775,681	\$ 24,837,148	Sales Volume
—	—	—	\$ 35,984	\$ 38,784	\$ 1,031,785	Sales Value
						Royalties
306,909	280,823	215,953	167,304	199,450	14,023,258	Lead
\$ 155,744,356	\$ 146,496,457	\$ 87,231,904	\$ 66,590,237	\$ 57,246,709	\$ 2,774,054,413	Sales Volume
\$ 4,537,409	\$ 4,687,269	\$ 2,106,367	\$ 1,508,671	\$ 981,708	\$ 119,444,599	Sales Value
						Royalties
110,313	207,356	256,805	246,401	262,128	4,960,708	Limestone
\$ 408,105	\$ 841,373	\$ 1,114,285	\$ 1,026,012	\$ 1,093,503	\$ 11,320,794	Sales Volume
\$ 13,239	\$ 29,417	\$ 42,659	\$ 35,241	\$ 32,328	\$ 487,643	Sales Value
						Royalties
6,019,045	5,835,241	6,208,786	6,471,017	6,864,488	179,909,074	Phosphate
\$ 82,181,599	\$ 85,007,005	\$ 83,777,319	\$ 101,349,199	\$ 109,946,880	\$ 1,423,849,246	Sales Volume
\$ 5,481,537	\$ 5,228,048	\$ 5,642,299	\$ 6,134,113	\$ 6,587,612	\$ 91,601,638	Sales Value
						Royalties
2,070,876	2,093,271	2,296,713	2,138,404	1,723,404	151,172,140	Potash
\$ 171,208,383	\$ 163,663,592	\$ 184,997,349	\$ 173,323,254	\$ 137,891,972	\$ 5,130,999,828	Sales Volume
\$ 3,676,552	\$ 3,528,856	\$ 3,918,421	\$ 3,779,921	\$ 3,011,669	\$ 182,367,686	Sales Value
						Royalties
9,226,981	7,850,658	7,382,073	6,080,793	9,939,991	211,634,609	Sand-Gravel
\$ 33,777,456	\$ 33,086,534	\$ 27,815,019	\$ 23,908,340	\$ 27,895,035	\$ 379,540,156	Sales Volume
\$ 3,455,490	\$ 3,774,180	\$ 3,133,178	\$ 3,032,148	\$ 3,973,802	\$ 39,488,331	Sales Value
						Royalties
4,364,723	4,736,360	5,164,066	5,188,240	4,627,313	116,003,797	Sodium
\$ 305,962,326	\$ 372,148,844	\$ 399,059,980	\$ 428,065,377	\$ 361,171,343	\$ 5,809,103,299	Sales Volume
\$ 15,220,634	\$ 18,450,761	\$ 19,705,923	\$ 21,111,230	\$ 17,843,353	\$ 275,050,655	Sales Value
						Royalties
162,012	734,449	854,126	1,046,948	1,723,782	4,522,204	Sulfur
\$ 17,497,256	\$ 91,967,724	\$ 95,704,777	\$ 67,503,963	\$ 96,385,082	\$ 369,163,555	Sales Volume
\$ 2,922,042	\$ 4,598,386	\$ 4,785,239	\$ 3,818,434	\$ 6,734,921	\$ 22,876,516	Sales Value
						Royalties
144	—	—	—	16,058	35,697,522	Uranium
\$ 8,224	—	—	—	\$ 355,044	\$ 832,604,489	Sales Volume
\$ 1,027	—	—	—	\$ 54,368	\$ 112,773,908	Sales Value
						Royalties
55,010	60,422	44,409	50,214	49,050	1,892,429	Zinc
\$ 44,042,264	\$ 36,503,735	\$ 21,917,981	\$ 26,997,843	\$ 18,522,731	\$ 516,617,768	Sales Volume
\$ 1,562,561	\$ 1,298,791	\$ 763,277	\$ 991,687	\$ 671,738	\$ 21,140,932	Sales Value
						Royalties

Table 9.—Summary of selected Calendar Year 1983 mineral sales volume from OCS, Federal onshore, and Indian mineral leases as a percentage of total U.S. production

	U. S. Total	OCS	Federal Onshore	Indian	Federal and Indian Total
Oil in Barrels					
Sales Volume	2,498	363	127	15	505
% U.S. Total Production		14.5	5.1	0.6	20.2
Gas in Mcf					
Sales Volume	19,353	4,533	1,709	189	6,431
% U.S. Total Production		23.4	8.8	1.0	33.2
Coal in Tons					
Sales Volume	947	—	258	28	286
% U.S. Total Production		—	27.2	3.0	30.2
Lead in Tons					
Sales Volume	390	—	199	—	199
% U.S. Total Production		—	51.0	—	51.0
Phosphate in Tons					
Sales Volume	38,733	—	5,874	990	6,864
% U.S. Total Production		—	15.2	2.6	17.7
Potash in Tons					
Sales Volume	3,381	—	1,723	—	1,723
% U.S. Total Production		—	51.0	—	51.0
Sodium in Tons					
Sales Volume	10,246	—	4,627	—	4,627
% U.S. Total Production		—	45.2	—	45.2

NOTE: 1983 U.S. production data are estimated. Data by calendar year are rounded: oil, including crude oil and condensate, is reported in millions of barrels; natural gas is reported in millions of Mcf; coal, including anthracite, bituminous, and lignite, is reported in millions of short tons; and lead, phosphate, potash, and sodium are reported in thousands of short tons.

SOURCE: U.S. production totals are from "Mineral Commodity Summaries," Bureau of Mines, DOI, and "Monthly Energy Review," U.S. Department of Energy. Federal and Indian totals are from Minerals Management Service records.

Table 10.—Summary of selected mineral sales volume from OCS, Federal onshore, and Indian mineral leases as a percentage of total U.S. production, Calendar Years 1980-93

	Oil in Barrels		Percentage of U.S. Total
	Total U.S. Volume	Federal & Indian	
1980-83	98,048	12,945	13.2
1984	3,241	544	16.8
1985	3,274	580	17.7
1986	3,168	566	17.9
1987	3,047	535	17.6
1988	2,971	477	16.1
1989	2,779	453	16.3
1990	2,685	485	18.1
1991	2,707	463	17.1
1992	2,617	502	19.2
1993	2,496	505	20.2
1980-93	127,933	18,666	14.2

	Gas in Mcf		Percentage of U.S. Total
	Total U.S. Volume	Federal & Indian	
1980-83	540,506	91,352	16.9
1984	18,304	5,751	31.4
1985	17,270	5,097	29.5
1986	16,859	4,668	28.9
1987	17,433	5,421	31.1
1988	17,918	5,315	29.7
1989	18,095	5,211	28.8
1990	18,594	6,421	34.5
1991	18,532	5,862	31.6
1992	18,712	6,125	32.7
1993	19,353	6,431	33.2
1980-93	721,576	147,854	20.5

	Coal in Tons		Percentage of U.S. Total
	Total U.S. Volume	Federal & Indian	
1980-83	17,310	1,042	6.0
1984	898	136	15.2
1985	884	185	20.9
1986	890	190	21.3
1987	919	195	21.2
1988	950	225	23.7
1989	981	236	24.1
1990	1,029	281	27.3
1991	996	285	28.6
1992	998	267	26.8
1993	947	286	30.2
1980-93	26,800	3,328	12.4

Table 10.—Summary of selected mineral sales volume from OCS, Federal onshore, and Indian mineral leases as a percentage of total U.S. production, Calendar Years 1980-83 (cont.)

	Lead in Tons		Percentage of U.S. Total
	Total U.S. Volume	Federal & Indian	
1980-83	13,195	7,709	59.1
1984	369	211	62.6
1985	456	324	71.1
1986	375	289	77.1
1987	343	253	73.8
1988	424	298	70.3
1989	453	307	67.8
1990	534	281	52.6
1991	514	216	42.0
1992	439	167	38.0
1993	390	199	51.0
1980-83	17,492	10,364	59.2

	Phosphate in Tons		Percentage of U.S. Total
	Total U.S. Volume	Federal & Indian	
1980-83	1,026,836	108,201	10.3
1984	54,230	8,750	16.1
1985	56,036	6,191	11.0
1986	44,445	4,840	10.9
1987	45,144	5,067	11.2
1988	50,033	7,079	14.1
1989	54,914	6,019	11.0
1990	51,084	5,836	11.4
1991	53,017	6,209	11.7
1992	51,770	6,471	12.5
1993	38,733	6,864	17.7
1980-83	1,526,242	169,527	11.1

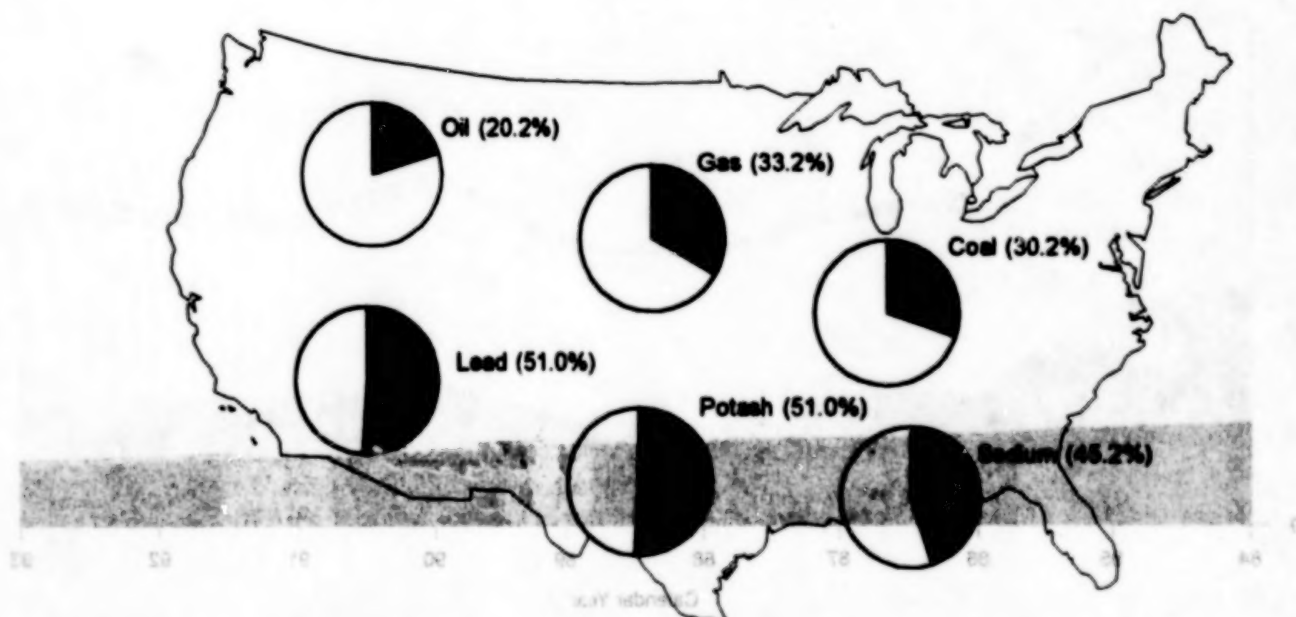
	Potash in Tons		Percentage of U.S. Total
	Total U.S. Volume	Federal & Indian	
1980-83	131,393	108,227	82.4
1984	3,028	2,336	77.1
1985	2,509	2,267	90.1
1986	2,327	1,267	54.4
1987	2,443	1,568	64.2
1988	2,945	1,742	59.2
1989	3,088	2,071	67.1
1990	3,132	2,093	66.8
1991	3,799	2,297	60.5
1992	3,683	2,138	58.1
1993	3,381	1,723	51.0
1980-83	161,728	127,729	79.0

Table 10.—Summary of selected mineral sales volume from OCS, Federal onshore, and Indian mineral leases as a percentage of total U.S. production, Calendar Years 1980-93 (cont.)

	Sodium in Tons		Percentage of U.S. Total
	Total U.S. Volume	Federal & Indian	
1980-83	120,691	62,957	52.2
1984	8,948	3,974	44.4
1985	8,900	5,945	66.8
1986	8,834	4,016	45.5
1987	9,273	3,996	43.1
1988	10,030	3,875	38.6
1989	10,290	4,365	42.4
1990	10,478	4,736	45.2
1991	10,317	5,164	50.1
1992	10,710	5,188	48.4
1993	10,248	4,627	45.2
1980-93	218,715	108,843	49.8

NOTE: U.S. production data are estimated. Data by calendar year are rounded: oil, including crude oil and condensate, is reported in millions of barrels; natural gas is reported in millions of Mcf; coal, including anthracite, bituminous, and lignite, is reported in millions of short tons; and lead, phosphate, potash, and sodium are reported in thousands of short tons.

SOURCE: U.S. production totals are from "Mineral Commodity Summaries," Bureau of Mines, DOI, and "Monthly Energy Review," U.S. Department of Energy. Federal and Indian totals are from Minerals Management Service records.

**Figure 10. — Federal and Indian sales volume as a percentage of total U.S. production, Calendar Year 1993**

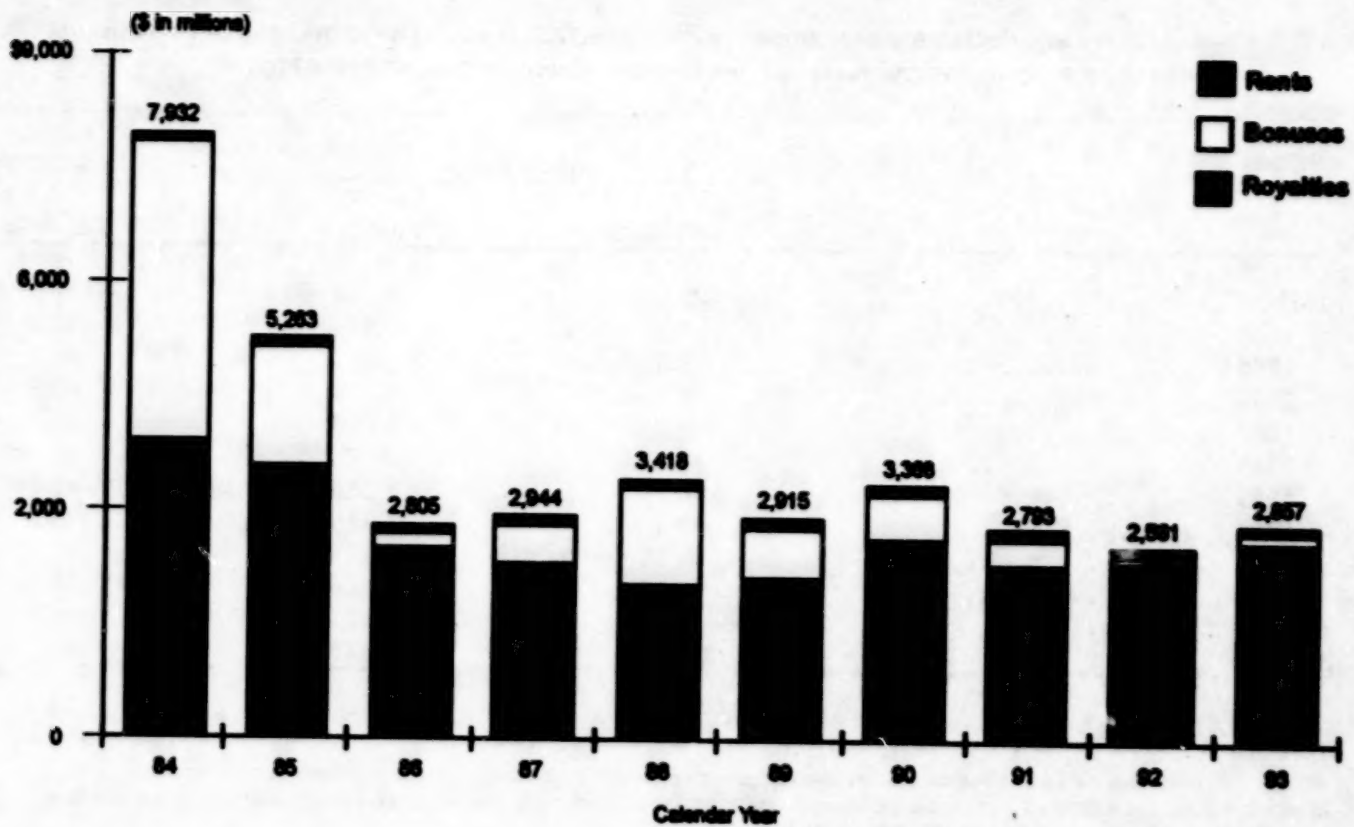


Figure 11. - Revenue from OCS leases by source, 1984-93

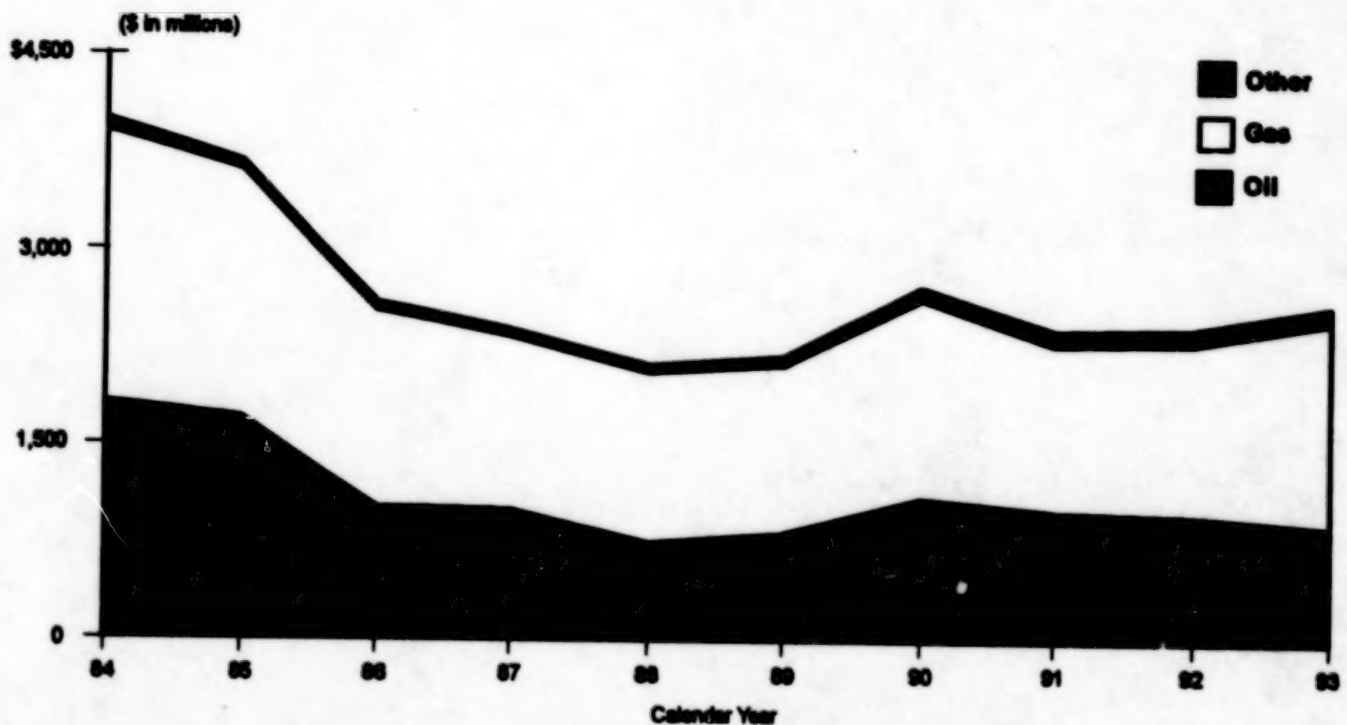


Figure 12. - Royalties from OCS leases by commodity, 1984-93

Offshore Federal Mineral Revenues

Revenues from Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) mineral rents, bonuses, and royalties rose 11.5 percent, from \$2.6 billion in 1992 to \$2.9 billion in 1993 (tables 1 and 2, and figure 11). The growth was attributed to additional receipts from competitive oil and gas lease sales, natural gas royalties, and minimum royalties. The \$2.9 billion in OCS revenues represented 70.2 percent of the \$4.1 billion cumulative revenues collected on all Federal and Indian mineral leases in 1993 (tables 1 and 2).

Total OCS royalties increased 7.4 percent, or \$175.8 million, from 1992 to 1993. An increase in natural gas royalties was offset, in part, by declining oil royalties during the period. Royalties from natural gas continue to provide the largest source of OCS mineral income (table 2 and figure 12).

Royalty rates for OCS resources generally range between 12.5 and 16.7 percent of sales value, with most leases employing the 16.7-percent royalty rate. One exception involves net profit share leases (NPSL), introduced in the early 1980's. Under NPSL terms, payors must report the sales volume and sales value from a lease but do not owe a profit share payment until aggregate lease revenues exceed costs. In 1993, payors reported approximately 1.5 percent of oil and 0.4 percent of gas sales volumes from NPSL's on which profit share payments were not due. Although the percentage profit share extends up to 50 percent for existing leases, no NPSL's reached a profitable status until 1988, and only a few profitable leases existed in 1993.

Oil sales volume from the OCS rose 2.5 percent, from 353.7 million barrels in 1992 to 362.7 million barrels in 1993. Much of the increase resulted from improved transportation systems servicing three platforms in the Point Arguello field on the California OCS. Two new California platforms in the Hondo and Pescado fields went into production in December 1993. The platforms will contribute to sales volume in 1994. Oil royalties dropped 8.6 percent, or \$83 million in 1993 (figure 13 and table 14). The decline in royalties reflects lower oil prices resulting from the abundant supply of oil on the open market and continuing economic difficulties in Europe and Japan.

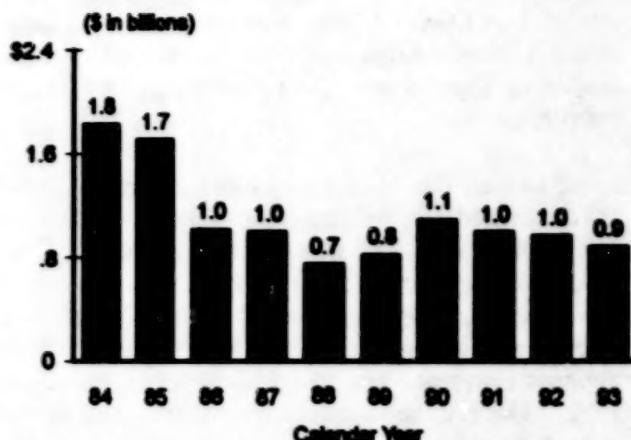


Figure 13. - Oil royalties from OCS leases, 1984-93

Offshore natural gas sales volume fell 3.2 percent, or 152.3 million Mcf, from 1992 to 1993 (table 14). A decline in offshore Texas sales volume was offset, in part, by small increases in volume on the Alabama, California, and Louisiana OCS during the year (table 13). Offshore gas royalties rose \$258.1 million, or 19.3 percent, from \$1.3 billion in 1992 to \$1.6 billion in 1993 (figure 14 and table 14).

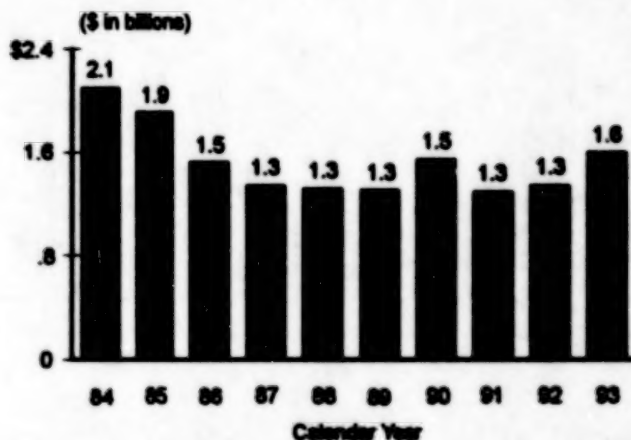


Figure 14. - Gas royalties from OCS leases, 1984-93

The increase in royalties is due to higher gas demand resulting from a stronger U.S. economy; cold winter weather, including a severe storm that swept across the

eastern part of the country in March 1993; and increased consumption in the residential and industrial sectors.

The natural gas industry successfully adapted to institutional restructuring and significant market changes in 1993. The industry completed the restructuring mandated under the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission's Order 636 on November 1, 1993. Open access to pipeline transportation has resulted in more marketing opportunities for producers and enhanced competition.

In addition, the excess productive capacity that characterized the industry throughout the 1980's diminished, leaving supply and demand in better balance. The industry operated in an environment of overcapacity and high costs during the mid-1980's. The Department of Energy (DOE) reports that average wellhead prices declined 51 percent from 1984 through 1992. The decline in prices forced producers to cut costs, reduce debt, improve efficiency, and reassess gas drilling and production activities. The DOE advises that the industry is now able to develop and add new reserves at about a quarter of the cost of a decade ago.

Royalties from minerals other than oil and gas on the OCS rose less than 1 percent, from \$75.3 million in 1992 to \$76.1 million in 1993 (table 14 and figure 15). An increase in sulfur royalties was offset, in part, by a decline in royalties from gas plant products.

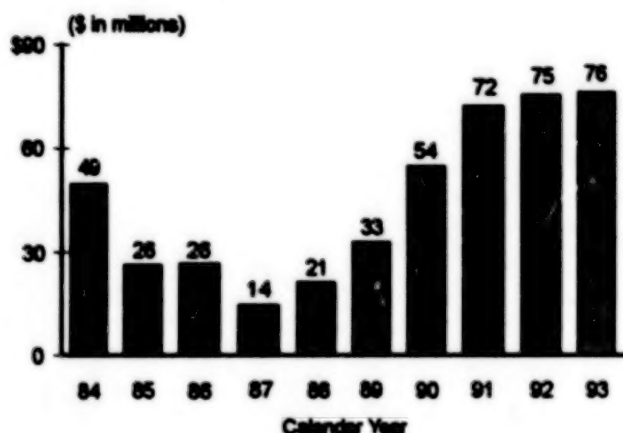


Figure 15. - Other royalties from OCS leases, 1984-93

Offshore oil royalties accounted for 77.1 percent of all oil royalties collected, while offshore gas royalties produced

79.6 percent of all gas royalties collected and disbursed by the U.S. Department of the Interior from Federal and Indian lands in 1993 (table 2 and figure 16).

Minimum royalty revenues rose \$98 million, from \$39.7 million in 1992 to \$137.7 million in 1993. The growth is due to a significant increase in settlement payments credited to minimum royalties in 1993. Most of the increase occurred in offshore Louisiana and Texas (table 15).

Rent collections dropped 33.4 percent, or \$19.9 million, from \$59.7 million in 1992 to \$39.8 million in 1993 (figure 11). Significant declines in Alaska and Louisiana rental revenues were offset, in part, by an increase in receipts in Texas (table 16).

The Minerals Management Service divides the OCS into four regions—Alaska, Atlantic, Gulf of Mexico, and Pacific—for lease administration. The regions are then divided into multiple planning areas.

Bonus revenues from competitive OCS oil and gas lease sales rose 49.2 percent, from \$84.8 million in 1992 to \$126.5 million in 1993 (figure 17 and table 18). The increase is due to higher natural gas prices, the use of three-dimensional seismic technology that improves the efficiency of oil and gas exploration, recent subsalt discoveries in the Gulf of Mexico, and increased competition by independent producers in shallow water properties in the Gulf. Two sales were conducted on the Gulf of Mexico OCS in 1993. Competitive lease sales have not been conducted on the Atlantic OCS since 1983, the Pacific OCS since 1984, or the Alaska OCS since 1991 (figure 17 and table 17).

Offshore royalty-in-kind (RIK) oil procurement by refiners who do not have access to a secure supply of crude oil fell 29.1 percent, or 207,886 barrels, from 1992 to 1993. The royalty value of the oil purchased dropped 30.1 percent, from \$8.5 million in 1992 to \$6 million in 1993. The decline in barrels sold and royalty value is due to lower oil prices in 1993 and the withdrawal of one of two participating refiners in the RIK program during the year (table 31).

There were 5,665 offshore leases, licenses, and permits on 29 million acres under Department supervision at the end of 1993 (tables 38 and 39). This included 1,731 producing or producible OCS oil and gas leases on 8.1 million acres (tables 32 and 33).

Table 11.—Calendar Year 1993 sales volume, sales value, and royalties by area and commodity from OCS mineral leases

	Oil in Barrels/Gas in Mcf		Royalties Received
	Sales Volume	Sales Value	
Offshore Alabama			
Oil	2,630	\$ 44,002	\$ 3,837
Gas	76,561,233	167,413,886	27,791,761
Sulfur	240	9,407	533
Subtotal		\$ 167,467,295	\$ 27,796,131
Offshore California			
Oil	50,078,144	\$ 500,723,181	\$ 70,532,436
Gas	42,082,090	116,076,588	16,859,977
Gas Lost	—	—	—
Gas Plant Products	25,238,631	8,115,421	202,357
Sulfur	3,295	11,035	124
Subtotal		\$ 624,926,225	\$ 87,594,894
Offshore Louisiana			
Oil	293,443,881	\$ 5,039,146,117	\$ 761,823,302
Gas	3,386,808,653	7,391,111,524	1,176,770,756
Gas Lost	233,609	534,111	67,040
Gas Plant Products	1,584,208,166	481,872,615	64,137,922
Oil Lost	—	—	—
Salt	357,081	303,519	10,712
Sulfur	1,723,782	96,385,082	6,734,821
Subtotal		\$13,009,352,968	\$2,008,644,853
Offshore Texas			
Oil	19,151,111	\$ 334,497,433	\$ 52,546,098
Gas	1,027,937,755	2,218,833,205	370,415,509
Gas Lost	—	—	—
Gas Plant Products	130,691,330	37,167,899	4,935,545
Oil Lost	—	—	—
Subtotal		\$ 2,590,498,537	\$ 427,897,152
Total		\$16,392,246,026	\$2,552,932,830

Calendar Year 1993 summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by commodity from OCS mineral leases

	Oil in Barrels/Gas in Mcf		Royalties Received
	Sales Volume	Sales Value	
Oil	362,675,766	\$ 5,874,410,733	\$ 885,005,673
Gas	4,533,389,731	9,893,435,203	1,591,838,003
Other	N/A	624,399,089	76,089,154
Total		\$16,392,246,026	\$2,552,932,830

Table 12.—Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by area and commodity from OCS mineral leases, Calendar Years 1983-83

	Oil in Barrels/Gas in Mcf		Royalties Received
	Sales Volume	Sales Value	
Offshore Alabama			
Oil	5,839	\$ 102,689	\$ 13,579
Gas	143,841,304	289,409,119	46,534,772
Sulfur	458	18,871	1,649
Subtotal		\$ 289,530,679	\$ 46,550,000
Offshore California			
Oil	621,977,010	\$ 7,392,221,348	\$ 1,365,276,228
Gas	509,050,323	1,237,676,830	212,284,982
Gas Lost	80,705	268,417	67,125
Gas Plant Products	44,277,505	14,791,498	718,124
Sulfur	5,510	21,209	1,688
Subtotal		\$ 8,644,977,300	\$ 1,578,328,137
Offshore Louisiana			
Oil	8,933,007,398	\$117,970,698,229	\$18,962,280,344
Gas	89,528,584,551	121,147,547,658	19,674,221,680
Gas Lost	115,427,569	85,312,985	13,248,739
Gas Plant Products	24,149,676,912	4,442,603,900	512,690,988
Oil Lost	83,989	758,487	125,388
Salt	5,875,120	1,374,411	174,287
Sulfur	19,865,505	765,355,101	68,123,131
Subtotal		\$244,413,638,751	\$39,230,864,567
Offshore Texas			
Oil	321,284,833	\$ 6,662,177,197	\$ 1,056,662,971
Gas	16,297,748,769	32,927,013,742	5,552,619,051
Gas Lost	2,621,088	3,955,981	658,773
Gas Plant Products	1,056,184,990	221,574,676	28,799,383
Oil Lost	4,530	64,337	10,686
Subtotal		\$ 39,814,785,913	\$ 6,638,750,874
Total		\$293,162,932,643	\$47,494,493,578

Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by commodity from OCS mineral leases, Calendar Years 1983-83

	Oil in Barrels/Gas in Mcf		Royalties Received
	Sales Volume	Sales Value	
Oil	9,876,275,080	\$132,025,187,463	\$21,384,233,122
Gas	106,479,224,947	155,601,647,349	25,485,840,495
Other	N/A	5,536,097,831	624,619,961
Total		\$293,162,932,643	\$47,494,493,578

Table 13.—Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by area and year from OCS mineral leases, Calendar Years 1993-93

Offshore Alabama	Oil in Barrels		Oil Royalties Received
	Sales Volume	Sales Value	
1993-91	—	\$ —	\$ —
1992	3,209	58,687	9,742
1993	2,630	44,002	3,837
1993-93	5,839	\$ 102,689	\$ 13,579

	Gas in Mcf		Gas Royalties Received
	Sales Volume	Sales Value	
1993-91	—	\$ —	\$ —
1992	67,280,071	121,995,233	18,743,011
1993	76,561,233	167,413,888	27,791,761
1993-93	143,841,304	\$289,409,119	\$46,534,772

	Other Minerals		Other Royalties Received
	Sales Volume	Sales Value	
1993-91	N/A	\$ —	\$ —
1992	N/A	9,464	1,116
1993	N/A	9,407	533
1993-93	N/A	\$ 18,871	\$ 1,649

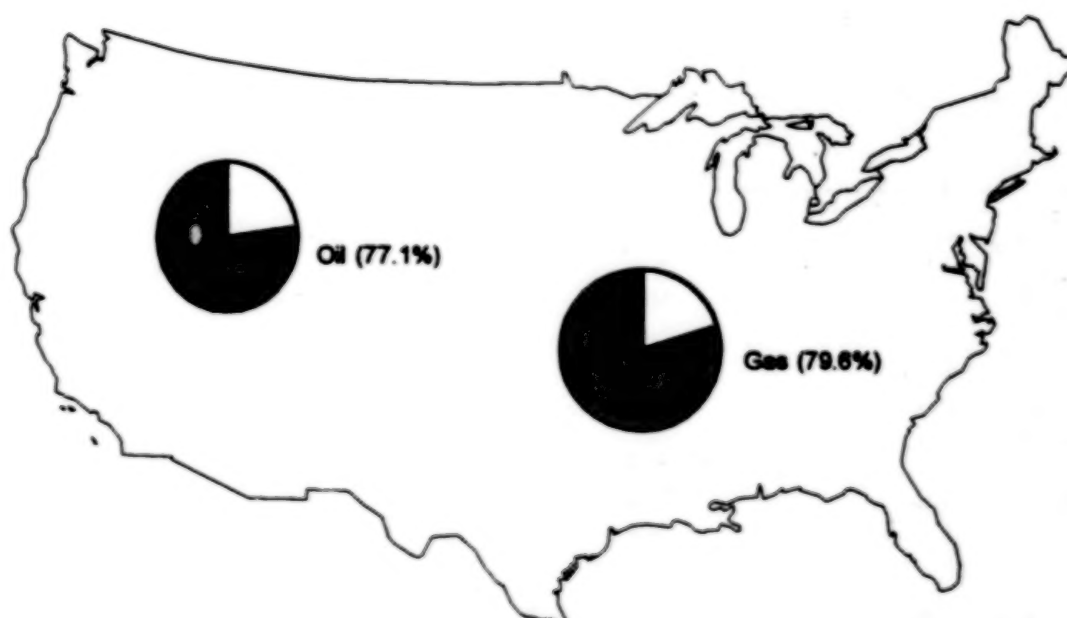


Figure 16.—OCS royalties as a percentage of total Federal and Indian royalties from oil and gas, Calendar Year 1993

Table 13.—Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by area and year from OCS mineral leases, Calendar Years 1963-83 (cont.)

Offshore California	Oil in Barrels		Oil Royalties Received
	Sales Volume	Sales Value	
1963-83	279,709,674	\$2,736,525,293	\$ 555,762,702
1984	30,254,306	645,004,111	122,270,587
1985	29,781,465	628,442,977	123,056,974
1986	29,227,846	358,544,517	63,973,110
1987	33,556,686	423,213,631	75,660,682
1988	32,615,118	322,221,171	53,723,584
1989	33,072,161	401,679,836	69,618,869
1990	33,312,719	540,919,648	94,552,896
1991	29,146,090	359,942,223	64,141,789
1992	41,222,801	475,004,760	71,952,589
1993	50,078,144	500,723,181	70,532,436
1963-83	621,977,910	\$7,392,221,348	\$1,366,276,228

	Gas in Mcf		Gas Royalties Received
	Sales Volume	Sales Value	
1963-83	123,144,391	\$ 125,216,722	\$ 29,130,400
1984	27,806,899	99,218,481	16,932,454
1985	49,164,213	151,241,817	25,676,251
1986	42,689,021	129,220,799	21,889,369
1987	40,986,158	111,589,318	18,085,583
1988	34,570,638	92,648,015	15,086,166
1989	28,574,912	77,322,251	12,820,381
1990	38,531,764	107,345,547	17,822,908
1991	40,626,577	116,722,285	19,536,916
1992	40,873,660	111,075,007	18,325,587
1993	42,082,090	116,076,588	16,859,977
1963-83	509,060,323	\$1,237,676,830	\$ 212,264,982

	Other Minerals		Other Royalties Received
	Sales Volume	Sales Value	
1963-83	N/A	\$ 639,102	\$ 40,987
1984	N/A	546,832	99,800
1985	N/A	96,664	18,216
1986	N/A	—	—
1987	N/A	—	—
1988	N/A	106,824	9,447
1989	N/A	679,216	48,216
1990	N/A	1,211,010	103,490
1991	N/A	2,319,136	187,910
1992	N/A	1,351,882	76,360
1993	N/A	8,126,456	202,481
1963-83	N/A	\$ 16,079,122	\$ 786,917

Table 13.—Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by area and year from OCS mineral leases, Calendar Years 1963-83 (cont.)

Offshore Louisiana	Oil in Barrels		Oil Royalties Received
	Sales Volume	Sales Value	
1963-83	6,010,153,216	\$ 57,545,590,376	\$ 9,458,486,309
1984	318,024,622	9,539,401,648	1,597,398,742
1985	338,901,863	9,423,450,783	1,483,801,392
1986	340,152,278	5,740,308,865	899,889,359
1987	307,950,881	5,489,216,879	855,192,774
1988	281,936,530	4,086,676,490	632,688,293
1989	246,207,653	4,389,950,817	677,807,033
1990	284,670,535	5,853,558,265	905,427,980
1991	282,647,733	5,458,022,367	853,889,905
1992	288,918,208	5,405,365,602	825,715,275
1993	293,443,881	5,039,146,117	761,923,302
1963-83	8,933,007,398	\$117,970,686,229	\$18,962,286,344

	Gas in Mcf		Gas Royalties Received
	Sales Volume	Sales Value	
1963-83	58,900,359,597	\$ 53,326,327,791	\$ 8,668,850,378
1984	3,578,740,570	9,658,368,958	1,551,459,784
1985	3,116,884,490	8,468,902,650	1,420,442,835
1986	2,927,832,264	6,605,111,673	1,081,739,674
1987	3,180,107,195	5,775,180,843	935,053,158
1988	3,098,881,628	5,705,424,358	919,994,644
1989	3,008,576,061	5,590,014,727	912,525,885
1990	3,708,324,044	6,914,198,999	1,116,581,923
1991	3,289,968,602	5,811,082,617	938,334,655
1992	3,338,101,447	5,903,755,520	952,478,968
1993	3,386,808,653	7,391,111,524	1,176,770,756
1963-83	89,528,584,551	\$121,147,647,668	\$19,674,221,680

	Other Minerals		Other Royalties Received
	Sales Volume	Sales Value	
1963-83	N/A	\$ 1,917,811,651	\$ 173,782,743
1984	N/A	317,582,106	47,136,756
1985	N/A	163,480,919	26,175,510
1986	N/A	154,523,045	24,576,166
1987	N/A	88,715,367	12,962,808
1988	N/A	157,306,523	19,316,494
1989	N/A	243,639,283	30,762,803
1990	N/A	451,993,493	51,105,420
1991	N/A	600,250,114	67,188,354
1992	N/A	621,007,036	70,404,894
1993	N/A	579,095,327	70,950,595
1963-83	N/A	\$ 5,295,404,864	\$ 594,362,543

Table 13.—Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by area and year from OCS mineral leases, Calendar Years 1983-93 (cont.)

Offshore Texas	Oil in Barrels		Oil Royalties Received
	Sales Volume	Sales Value	
1983-83	89,137,521	\$ 1,854,827,175	\$ 318,438,548
1984	21,980,086	644,586,996	103,778,515
1985	20,640,957	589,787,128	90,228,533
1986	19,835,882	330,215,223	51,175,234
1987	24,634,142	432,622,928	68,390,025
1988	28,115,776	406,007,277	61,042,482
1989	25,887,841	463,927,147	71,165,593
1990	28,439,927	586,059,755	90,972,456
1991	23,899,426	500,408,109	78,554,391
1992	23,582,162	439,238,026	70,375,086
1993	19,151,111	334,497,433	52,546,086
1983-93	321,284,833	\$ 6,662,177,197	\$1,666,662,971

	Gas in Mcf		Gas Royalties Received
	Sales Volume	Sales Value	
1983-83	5,204,795,104	\$ 9,498,228,693	\$1,572,298,751
1984	931,293,582	3,083,711,594	522,884,515
1985	834,926,523	2,749,103,504	459,478,794
1986	978,370,552	2,383,174,819	414,710,941
1987	1,204,488,337	2,247,918,432	384,622,693
1988	1,178,422,561	2,147,898,236	375,221,062
1989	1,165,112,953	2,171,092,310	374,747,729
1990	1,348,075,361	2,436,768,679	404,979,925
1991	1,184,936,494	1,962,252,569	329,019,995
1992	1,239,389,547	2,028,031,701	344,239,137
1993	1,027,937,755	2,218,833,205	370,415,509
1983-93	16,297,748,769	\$32,927,913,742	\$6,662,619,661

	Other Minerals		Other Royalties Received
	Sales Volume	Sales Value	
1983-83	N/A	\$ 34,575,494	\$ 3,477,854
1984	N/A	15,027,399	2,219,520
1985	N/A	(1,009,400)	(163,129)
1986	N/A	10,084,620	1,707,770
1987	N/A	7,177,760	1,166,293
1988	N/A	11,151,041	1,519,441
1989	N/A	14,377,118	1,793,054
1990	N/A	24,287,594	3,272,545
1991	N/A	35,275,907	4,682,934
1992	N/A	37,499,542	4,857,025
1993	N/A	37,167,899	4,935,545
1983-93	N/A	\$ 226,894,974	\$ 29,468,862

Table 14.—Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by commodity and year from OCS mineral leases, Calendar Years 1963-83

	Oil in Barrels		Oil Royalties Received
	Sales Volume	Sales Value	
1963-83	6,379,000,411	\$ 62,236,942,844	\$10,332,665,559
1964	370,239,014	10,828,982,755	1,823,447,844
1965	389,324,285	10,621,680,888	1,707,184,899
1966	389,216,004	6,429,086,605	1,015,037,703
1967	366,141,709	6,345,053,438	999,273,491
1968	320,667,424	4,814,904,938	747,454,359
1969	305,167,655	5,255,557,800	818,591,495
1970	324,423,181	6,980,537,688	1,090,953,312
1971	315,693,251	6,318,372,699	996,586,085
1972	353,726,380	6,319,667,075	968,052,702
1973	362,675,766	5,874,410,733	885,005,673
1963-83	9,876,276,989	\$132,825,187,463	\$21,384,233,122
	Gas in Mcf		Gas Royalties Received
	Sales Volume	Sales Value	
1963-83	62,228,299,092	\$ 62,949,773,206	\$10,270,288,529
1964	4,537,841,051	12,839,297,031	2,091,276,753
1965	4,000,975,226	11,369,247,971	1,905,597,880
1966	3,948,891,837	9,117,507,291	1,518,338,984
1967	4,425,581,690	8,134,688,593	1,337,761,434
1968	4,309,874,827	7,946,040,609	1,310,301,872
1969	4,200,263,926	7,838,429,288	1,300,193,985
1970	5,092,931,169	9,458,313,225	1,539,364,758
1971	4,515,531,673	7,890,057,471	1,286,891,566
1972	4,685,644,725	8,164,857,461	1,333,786,723
1973	4,533,389,731	9,893,435,203	1,591,838,003
1963-83	106,479,224,947	\$155,601,647,349	\$26,486,640,486
	Other Minerals		Other Royalties Received
	Sales Volume	Sales Value	
1963-83	N/A	\$ 1,953,026,247	\$ 177,301,594
1964	N/A	333,156,337	49,456,076
1965	N/A	162,568,183	26,030,597
1966	N/A	164,587,665	26,283,936
1967	N/A	95,893,127	14,129,101
1968	N/A	168,566,368	20,845,382
1969	N/A	258,695,617	32,604,073
1970	N/A	477,492,097	54,481,455
1971	N/A	637,845,157	72,059,198
1972	N/A	659,867,924	75,339,395
1973	N/A	624,399,089	76,089,154
1963-83	N/A	\$ 5,536,097,831	\$ 624,619,961

Table 15.—Summary of minimum royalties by area from OCS leases, Calendar Years 1967-83

	1957-83	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Alabama \$	—	\$ —	\$ 34,038	\$ 51,318	\$ 101,859	\$ 209,011
Alaska	12,516	39,934	112,088	56,792	71,320	130,696
Atlantic States	—	73,728	—	—	—	—
California ...	1,146,929	178,119	451,785	445,015	434,917	646,162
Louisiana ...	33,950,553	2,010,462	2,139,530	3,199,547	19,239,027	8,727,373
Mississippi ..	—	—	—	—	15,594	32,874
Texas	<u>8,035,863</u>	<u>1,155,896</u>	<u>1,329,880</u>	<u>1,423,936</u>	<u>1,536,615</u>	<u>7,076,705</u>
Total	\$43,146,861	\$3,458,139	\$4,067,321	\$5,176,608	\$21,399,332	\$16,822,821

Table 15.—Summary of minimum royalties by area from OCS leases, Calendar Years 1957-83 (cont.)

1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1957-93	
\$ 191,949	\$ 252,089	\$ 248,742	\$ 1,691,097	\$ (13,741)	\$ 2,768,362	Alabama
102,480	84,048	67,568	67,568	67,568	812,578	Alaska
—	—	—	—	—	73,728	Atlantic States
528,300	551,205	441,400	997,354	3,068,787	8,867,973	California
26,261,190	16,028,740	15,444,167	33,533,897	119,445,081	279,979,567	Louisiana
15,594	49,731	49,731	67,011	299,731	530,266	Mississippi
<u>11,793,401</u>	<u>2,332,435</u>	<u>4,426,090</u>	<u>3,386,119</u>	<u>14,859,633</u>	<u>57,356,573</u>	Texas
\$38,890,914	\$19,298,248	\$20,677,698	\$39,748,748	\$137,727,059	\$350,407,047	Total

NOTE: Higher revenue totals for selected years represent lump-sum payments that were credited to minimum royalties.

Table 16.—Summary of rents by area from OCS leases, Calendar Years 1953-83

	1953-83	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Alabama	\$ 1,845,929	\$ 122,820	\$ 340,409	\$ 450,034	\$ 548,801	\$ 130,884
Alaska	19,204,928	4,801,574	11,803,554	7,581,080	7,877,314	16,915,379
Atlantic States	25,954,844	3,889,152	2,359,298	1,993,729	1,757,182	1,308,872
California	25,508,179	1,937,130	1,995,894	1,862,983	1,848,659	1,130,759
Florida	8,589,945	138,240	1,402,832	138,240	—	1,972,047
Louisiana	184,972,852	16,323,587	33,758,447	34,110,029	52,115,828	35,752,757
Mississippi ...	501,120	49,731	334,681	103,257	138,240	17,280
Oregon	3,759,021	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	63,416,876	8,545,621	10,206,431	6,738,005	10,556,888	5,640,007
Washington ..	<u>1,399,080</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
Total	\$334,930,572	\$36,607,836	\$61,999,144	\$52,958,237	\$74,642,712	\$62,867,785

Table 16.—Summary of rents by area from OCS leases, Calendar Years 1983-93 (cont.)

1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1983-93	
\$ 160,020	\$ 155,489	\$ 141,522	\$ 147,523	\$ 319,721	\$ 4,162,932	Alabama
18,708,334	15,255,133	15,243,423	7,374,262	4,392,274	128,538,133	Alaska
1,161,216	1,179,648	(676,985)	92,160	—	39,018,714	Atlantic States
1,104,568	901,733	840,071	402,180	54,144	37,384,100	California
(14,825)	88,527	110,191	105,807	114,608	12,625,410	Florida
48,498,402	55,568,777	59,126,732	49,087,621	29,268,368	598,581,378	Louisiana
51,840	69,120	51,840	107,686	51,840	1,476,635	Mississippi
—	—	—	—	—	3,759,021	Oregon
9,578,098	6,120,723	3,478,608	2,381,572	5,585,737	132,248,566	Texas
—	—	—	—	—	1,399,080	Washington
\$79,247,653	\$79,339,130	\$78,115,402	\$59,698,811	\$39,786,688	\$959,193,969	Total

Table 17.—Calendar Year 1993 bonuses paid on lease sales of OCS oil and gas tracts by area

	Sale No.	Sale Date	Tracts Leased	Acres Leased	Bonuses Paid
Alaska	No Leasing Activity				
Atlantic	No Leasing Activity				
Gulf Of Mexico					
Central	142	3-24-93	187	906,587	\$ 63,897,083
Western	143	9-15-93	149	807,871	62,570,163
Pacific	No Leasing Activity				
	Total.....		336	1,714,458	\$126,467,246

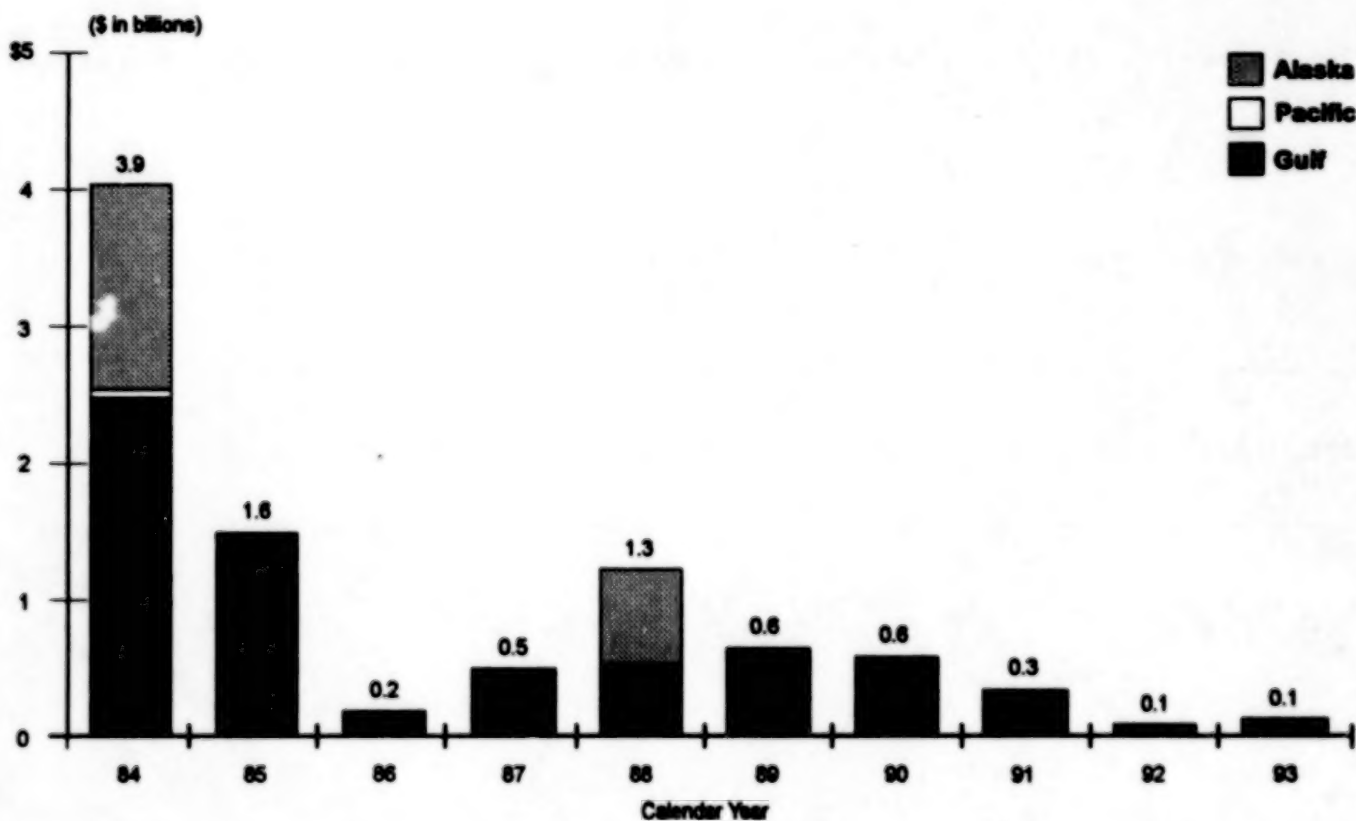


Figure 17. — Bonuses paid on lease sales of OCS oil and gas tracts by OCS region, 1984-93

Table 18.—Summary of bonuses paid on lease sales of OCS oil and gas tracts, Calendar Years 1954-93

Year	No. of Sales	Tracts Leased	Acres Leased	Bonuses Paid
1954*	3	114	486,870	\$ 140,989,005
1955	1	121	402,567	106,522,728
1959	2	42	171,300	89,746,992
1960**	2	148	707,026	282,717,085
1962	3	420	1,929,177	489,481,061
1963	1	57	312,945	12,807,337
1964	2	124	613,524	95,874,327
1965*	1	50	72,000	33,740,309
1966	3	42	141,768	209,199,893
1967**	2	159	748,951	510,109,742
1968	3	197	934,164	1,346,487,097
1969*	3	40	114,282	111,660,685
1970	2	138	598,540	945,084,773
1971	1	11	37,222	96,304,523
1972	2	178	826,195	2,251,347,556
1973	2	187	1,032,570	3,082,462,611
1974	4	356	1,762,158	5,022,660,815
1975	4	321	1,679,877	1,088,133,152
1976	4	246	1,277,937	2,242,898,467
1977	2	211	1,100,734	1,568,584,745
1978	4	249	1,297,274	1,767,042,084
1979	6	351	1,767,443	5,078,661,692
1980	3	218	1,134,227	4,204,640,257
1981	7	430	2,265,537	6,652,980,897
1982	5	357	1,886,360	3,987,490,009
1983	8	1,251	6,587,823	5,749,016,369
1984	6	1,387	7,397,939	3,928,876,308
1985	3	681	3,573,554	1,557,650,714
1986	2	142	734,418	187,094,747
1987	2	640	3,447,809	497,247,006
1988***	7	1,621	8,838,943	1,259,548,738
1989	2	1,049	5,580,867	645,617,410
1990	2	825	4,263,446	584,301,918
1991	4	676	3,413,560	338,856,549
1992	2	204	1,020,919	84,784,975
1993	2	336	1,714,458	126,467,246
Total	112	13,579	69,672,384	\$56,379,436,780

* Sales include one sulfur lease.

** Sales include one salt lease.

*** Sales include one salt and sulfur lease.

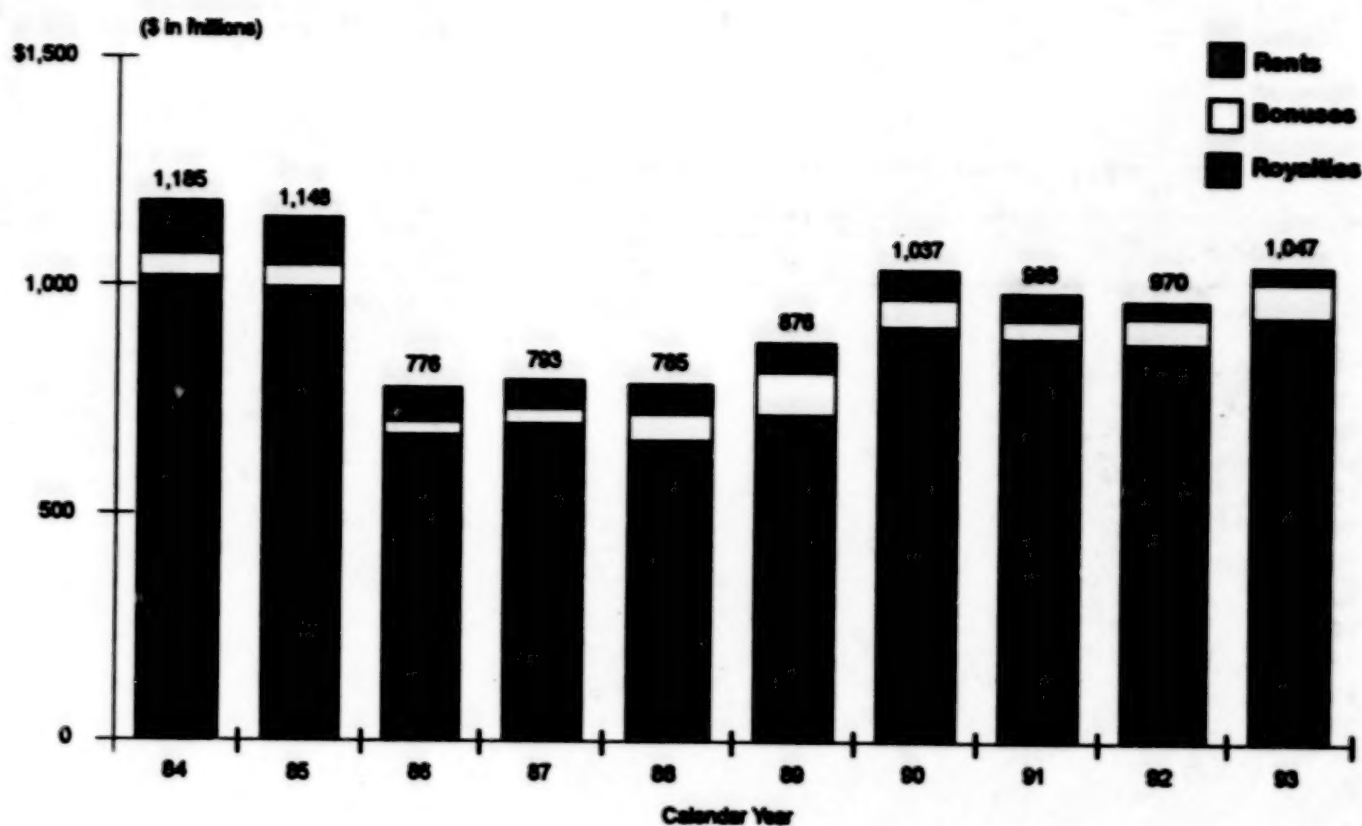


Figure 18. - Revenues from Federal onshore leases by source, 1984-93

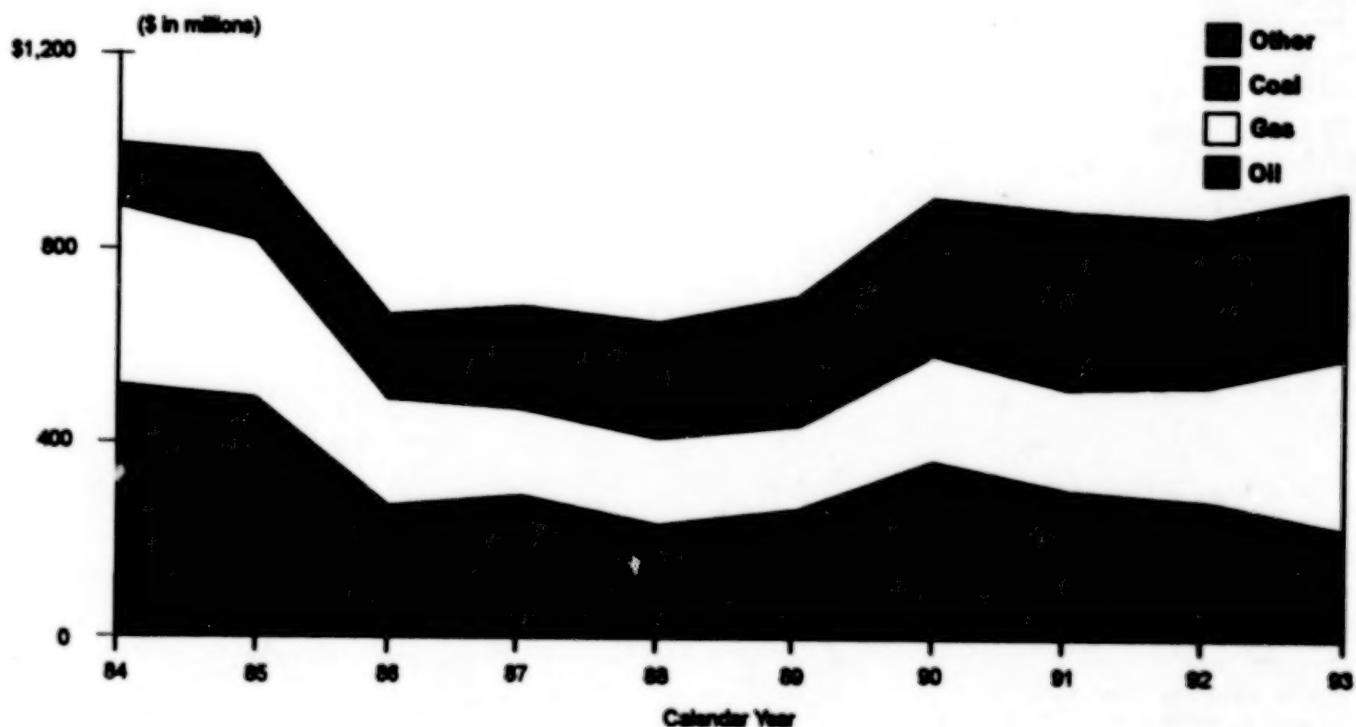


Figure 19. - Royalties from Federal onshore leases by commodity, 1984-93

Onshore Federal Mineral Revenues

Revenues from mineral rents, bonuses, and royalties from Federal onshore lands rose 7.9 percent, from \$970.2 million in 1992 to just over \$1 billion in 1993 (tables 1 and 2, and figure 18). The growth was primarily attributed to additional receipts from competitive coal lease sales and natural gas royalties (table 2 and figure 19).

Royalties comprised 88.1 percent of the revenues generated from onshore mineral leases in 1993. Cumulative Federal onshore royalties increased 6.6 percent, from \$865.4 million in 1992 to \$922.2 million in 1993. A significant rise in natural gas royalties and a modest increase in coal royalties were offset, in part, by a decline in both oil royalties and royalty receipts from minerals other than oil, gas, and coal during the period (tables 1 and 2, and figure 18).

Oil sales volume on Federal onshore lands fell 5.1 percent in 1993 while royalty revenues fell 20.4 percent, from \$280.4 million in 1992 to \$223.2 million in 1993 (table 19 and figure 20).

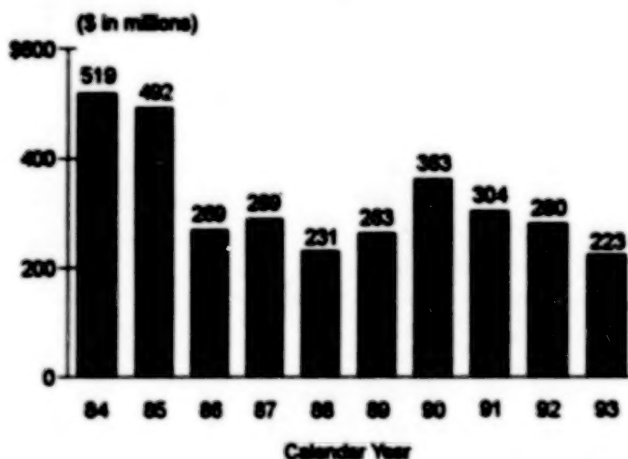


Figure 20. -- Oil royalties from Federal onshore leases, 1984-93

The decline in royalty revenues is tied to the price structure of the world oil market. Increased production by members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries added to the glut of oil on international markets. Additional supply coupled with weak demand

in Europe and Japan pushed prices lower during the year.

Onshore gas sales volume increased 32.6 percent, from 1.3 billion Mcf in 1992 to 1.7 billion Mcf in 1993. Gas royalties jumped 47.7 percent, or \$116.3 million, during the same period (table 19 and figure 21).

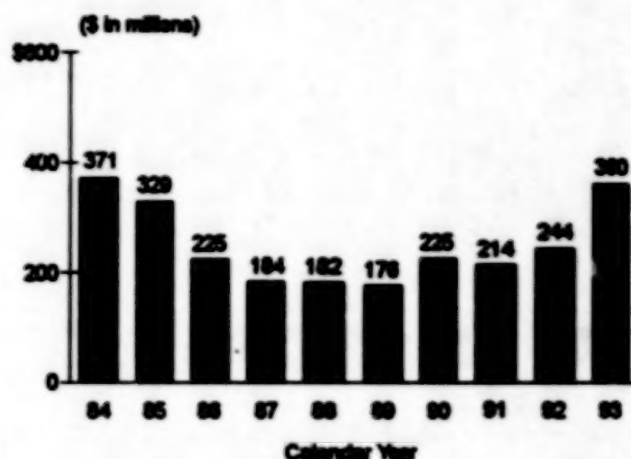


Figure 21. -- Gas royalties from Federal onshore leases, 1984-93

The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) reports that natural gas sales continued to rise in 1993, particularly in the industrial and residential sectors. Industrial growth was attributed to rising manufacturing production and expanding use of natural gas by non-utility generators. Environmental considerations mandated by the Clean Air Act favor the use of gas over competing fossil fuels. The winter of 1992-93 ended a 3-year pattern of mild winter weather, sparking an increase in residential use. Combined residential and commercial consumption rose 5 percent in 1993. Approximately half of this increase was attributed to the March 1993 storm that swept across the eastern part of the Nation. Recent regulatory and legislative actions adopted to enhance competition and expand market opportunities further contributed to the increase in sales.

The DOE advises that total gas demand in the United States reached 20.12 trillion cubic feet, the highest level since 1979. Average annual wellhead prices rose an

estimated \$.26 per Mcf in 1993, an increase of 14.8 percent over 1992.

Coal sales volume on Federal lands rose 8 percent, from 238.5 million short tons in 1992 to 257.6 million short tons in 1993. Coal royalties rose \$4.7 million, or 1.8 percent, during the same period (table 19 and figure 22).

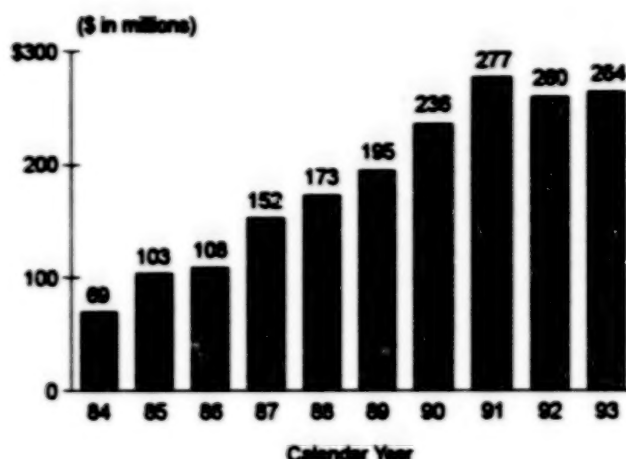


Figure 22. — Coal royalties from Federal onshore leases, 1984-93

Coal royalty collections did not keep pace with the increase in sales volume in 1993. Average mine prices have declined over the past few years, and there has been an increased use of spot sales which are priced lower than average term contract prices.

Wyoming continued as the largest producer of coal on Federal lands, accounting for 74.3 percent of coal sales volume in 1993 (figure 26). Most of the coal mined in Wyoming comes from the southern Powder River Basin. Resource Data International reports that 12 of the 20 largest coal mines in the United States are located in the southern Basin, including the 6 largest mines in the Nation. Approximately 20 percent of all U.S. coal sales originate in the area.

Royalties from mineral resources other than oil, gas, and coal fell 8.7 percent, from \$81.9 million in 1992 to \$74.8 million in 1993 (table 19 and figure 23). Significant revenue declines in carbon dioxide, gas plant products, lead, potash, and sodium were offset, in part, by increases in royalties from hot water, phosphate, sand and gravel, and sulfur. Carbon dioxide, gas plant products, geothermal energy, and sodium generated 84.4 percent of the royalties from other Federal onshore mineral commodities during the year (table 20).

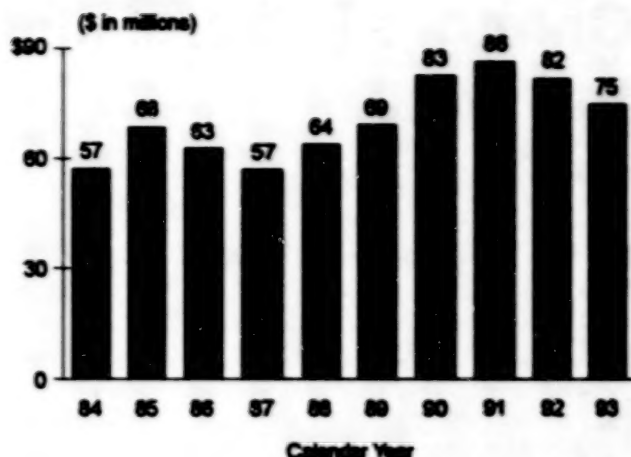


Figure 23. — Other royalties from Federal onshore leases, 1984-93

Minimum royalty collections rose 38.5 percent, from \$9.6 million in 1992 to \$13.2 million in 1993. Gains in minimum royalty receipts in Montana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Wyoming in 1993 were offset, in part, by a decline in collections in California, Colorado, North Dakota, and Utah (table 21).

Rent receipts dropped 6.2 percent, or \$2.3 million, from 1992 to 1993. Most States experienced a moderate decline in collections with more pronounced declines recorded in Colorado and Wyoming (table 22).

Bonus collections from all minerals rose \$196.7 million, from \$22.7 million in Fiscal Year (FY) 1992 to \$219.4 million in FY 1993. The increase is attributed to significant coal lease sales in Wyoming (tables 23 and 24). Revenues in tables 23 and 24 reflect bonus bids accepted by the Bureau of Land Management. Accepted bonus bids include both revenues actually collected during the fiscal year and revenues that may be deferred until later years. Coal bonus payments, for example, may be deferred through five annual installments from the date of the lease sale.

Bonus revenues generated from oil and gas lease sales were up 21 percent, from \$18.8 million in 1992 to \$22.7 million in 1993. Significant bonus increases were recorded in Colorado, Nevada, Oklahoma, and Wyoming. Notable declines were observed in Louisiana, New Mexico, Texas, and Utah (table 23).

Mineral production in New Mexico and Wyoming continued to dominate Federal onshore lease activity (table 19). The two States collectively received 69.1 percent of the \$466.3 million disbursed to 34 States in FY 1993 (table 29 and figure 34).

Table 19.—Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by State and commodity from Federal onshore mineral leases, Calendar Years 1920-93

	1920-89	1990	1991	1992	1993	1920-93
Alabama						
Oil in Barrels						
Sales Volume	751,747	14,445	44,859	66,674	81,042	958,767
Sales Value \$	6,776,055	\$ 300,285	\$ 929,885	\$ 1,278,400	\$ 1,282,681	\$ 10,577,286
Royalties \$	957,088	\$ 53,703	\$ 180,708	\$ 187,639	\$ 150,122	\$ 1,539,238
Gas in Mcf						
Sales Volume	1,068,315	140,038	393,901	667,610	903,950	3,173,823
Sales Value \$	2,757,239	\$ 300,276	\$ 719,551	\$ 1,163,311	\$ 1,934,071	\$ 6,874,448
Royalties \$	323,531	\$ 37,519	\$ 89,294	\$ 138,411	\$ 228,441	\$ 815,196
Coal in Tons						
Sales Volume	1,963,466	556,776	62,204	317,072	468,669	3,368,187
Sales Value \$	17,805,978	\$ 22,159,423	\$ 2,557,991	\$ 13,555,272	\$ 25,143,222	\$ 81,221,886
Royalties \$	938,089	\$ 1,549,602	\$ 213,649	\$ 813,493	\$ 984,015	\$ 4,498,848
Other Products						
Sales Value \$	221,876	\$ 30,301	\$ 76,647	\$ 85,958	\$ 95,599	\$ 510,381
Royalties \$	21,762	\$ 3,698	\$ 5,492	\$ 6,314	\$ 5,599	\$ 42,865
Total Royalties						
All Minerals \$	2,240,450	\$ 1,844,522	\$ 499,141	\$ 1,145,857	\$ 1,368,177	\$ 6,886,147
	1920-89	1990	1991	1992	1993	1920-93
Alaska*						
Oil in Barrels						
Sales Volume	208,324,896	2,458,247	1,329,975	1,215,928	1,057,480	214,386,526
Sales Value \$	\$1,138,730,617	\$ 42,835,005	\$ 23,091,307	\$ 20,257,358	\$ 17,066,337	\$1,242,010,622
Royalties \$	\$ 137,849,256	\$ 5,311,023	\$ 2,849,170	\$ 2,524,070	\$ 2,120,705	\$ 150,654,224
Gas in Mcf						
Sales Volume	1,374,246,751	79,892,445	30,294,166	22,842,381	21,378,784	1,528,654,527
Sales Value \$	\$ 843,498,108	\$ 103,513,379	\$ 56,370,760	\$ 45,684,762	\$ 38,804,875	\$1,087,871,884
Royalties \$	\$ 107,326,096	\$ 14,665,633	\$ 7,059,517	\$ 5,747,143	\$ 4,949,452	\$ 139,747,841
Coal in Tons						
Sales Volume	18,376,127	0	0	0	0	18,376,127
Sales Value \$	\$ 131,760,234	0	0	0	0	\$ 131,760,234
Royalties \$	\$ 2,075,108	0	0	0	0	\$ 2,075,108
Other Products						
Sales Value \$	\$ 9,896,590	\$ 2,867,656	\$ 1,691,614	\$ 2,839,094	\$ 1,806,698	\$ 19,101,650
Royalties \$	\$ 1,223,113	\$ 270,798	\$ 123,148	\$ 193,227	\$ 147,352	\$ 1,957,638
Total Royalties						
All Minerals \$	\$ 248,473,573	\$ 20,247,454	\$ 10,031,835	\$ 8,464,440	\$ 7,217,508	\$ 294,434,811

*Beginning in 1984, data do not include sales volume, sales value, or royalty revenues from any lands that have been transferred to Alaska Natives. The 1990 data include the Federal onshore share of revenues generated from leases that have been transferred to Alaska Natives and retroactive adjustments for the Federal onshore share of revenues generated from those leases in 1989-93. The retroactive adjustments from 1989-93 include \$12,119,757 in royalties.

Table 19.—Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by State and commodity from Federal onshore mineral leases, Calendar Years 1920-93 (cont.)

	1920-89	1990	1991	1992	1993	1920-93
Arizona						
Gas in Mcf						
Sales Volume	124,822	0	0	0	0	124,822
Sales Value \$	62,572	0	0	0	0	\$ 62,572
Royalties \$	37,551	0	0	0	0	\$ 37,551
Other Products						
Sales Value \$	8,004,634	0	0	0	0	\$ 8,004,634
Royalties \$	519,428	0	0	0	0	\$ 519,428
Total Royalties All Minerals \$	588,979	0	0	0	0	\$ 588,979
	1920-89	1990	1991	1992	1993	1920-93
Arkansas						
Oil in Barrels						
Sales Volume	57,015	72	0	0	1,432	58,519
Sales Value \$	305,791	\$ 1,146	0	0	\$ 25,014	\$ 331,951
Royalties \$	41,663	\$ 142	0	0	\$ 2,688	\$ 44,493
Gas in Mcf						
Sales Volume	92,151,628	6,076,129	7,828,601	13,594,008	12,000,223	131,650,589
Sales Value \$	150,472,734	\$ 12,900,175	\$ 15,553,793	\$ 23,304,868	\$ 22,873,891	\$ 225,105,481
Royalties \$	19,961,276	\$ 1,677,967	\$ 1,998,826	\$ 3,048,856	\$ 2,960,767	\$ 29,647,714
Other Products						
Sales Value \$	2,216,452	\$ 25,882	\$ 8,564	\$ 12,526	\$ 24,899	\$ 2,288,423
Royalties \$	87,797	\$ 1,299	\$ 428	\$ 626	\$ 1,665	\$ 91,815
Total Royalties All Minerals \$	20,090,736	\$ 1,679,428	\$ 1,999,254	\$ 3,049,482	\$ 2,962,120	\$ 29,784,022
	1920-89	1990	1991	1992	1993	1920-93
California						
Oil in Barrels						
Sales Volume	1,445,465,844	19,624,911	17,070,862	18,512,657	19,453,141	1,520,127,415
Sales Value \$	\$6,784,500,352	\$311,786,456	\$ 233,311,282	\$241,564,289	\$224,725,212	\$7,795,887,591
Royalties \$	\$ 816,513,132	\$ 38,091,745	\$ 28,534,889	\$ 28,617,302	\$ 23,816,735	\$ 935,573,803
Gas in Mcf						
Sales Volume	1,629,589,440	8,404,740	7,934,997	16,183,012	13,610,169	1,675,702,358
Sales Value \$	\$ 439,305,008	\$ 18,513,659	\$ 19,642,045	\$ 36,924,214	\$ 32,780,922	\$ 547,195,848
Royalties \$	\$ 77,627,415	\$ 2,602,005	\$ 2,471,113	\$ 3,972,359	\$ 3,180,890	\$ 89,853,782
Coal in Tons						
Sales Volume	1,257	0	0	0	0	1,257
Sales Value \$	3,190	0	0	0	0	\$ 3,190
Royalties \$	299	0	0	0	0	\$ 299
Other Products						
Sales Value \$	\$3,122,675,849	\$268,628,713	\$ 272,709,294	\$269,792,384	\$247,453,694	\$4,181,259,934
Royalties \$	\$ 199,022,769	\$ 20,588,191	\$ 22,061,314	\$ 20,802,447	\$ 19,757,312	\$ 262,232,033
Total Royalties All Minerals \$	\$1,093,163,815	\$ 61,281,941	\$ 53,067,316	\$ 53,382,106	\$ 48,754,937	\$1,307,669,917

Table 19.—Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by State and commodity from Federal onshore mineral leases, Calendar Years 1920-93 (cont.)

	1920-89	1990	1991	1992	1993	1920-93
Colorado						
Oil in Barrels						
Sales Volume	528,857,849	8,734,029	8,862,190	8,139,012	6,943,758	561,536,838
Sales Value	\$3,672,081,487	\$197,863,445	\$184,377,722	\$155,988,705	\$122,875,930	\$4,332,985,289
Royalties	\$ 590,054,874	\$ 31,173,292	\$ 29,385,598	\$ 24,753,008	\$ 18,670,239	\$ 694,017,011
Gas in Mcf						
Sales Volume	1,504,536,708	56,183,037	57,810,829	63,855,694	73,519,844	1,755,708,112
Sales Value	\$1,284,791,581	\$ 88,658,044	\$ 88,030,008	\$ 98,227,417	\$130,224,639	\$1,687,932,689
Royalties	\$ 153,788,546	\$ 10,525,887	\$ 10,383,622	\$ 11,781,494	\$ 15,538,707	\$ 202,018,258
Coal in Tons						
Sales Volume	163,418,782	19,705,001	20,982,289	12,741,938	12,900,971	229,748,979
Sales Value	\$2,765,098,397	\$449,787,755	\$404,839,793	\$378,510,873	\$293,928,242	\$4,292,165,080
Royalties	\$ 154,198,856	\$ 37,925,085	\$ 41,113,763	\$ 30,744,661	\$ 24,343,484	\$ 288,325,849
Other Products						
Sales Value	\$ 710,633,773	\$207,800,313	\$204,039,389	\$188,267,901	\$161,616,207	\$1,472,357,583
Royalties	\$ 67,138,840	\$ 13,885,908	\$ 12,945,519	\$ 12,388,221	\$ 10,164,922	\$ 116,523,408
Total Royalties						
All Minerals	\$ 965,181,116	\$ 83,510,179	\$ 93,808,902	\$ 78,667,384	\$ 68,717,352	\$1,300,884,524
	1920-89	1990	1991	1992	1993	1920-93
Florida						
Oil in Barrels						
Sales Volume	132,630	21,251	29,934	27,501	25,186	236,502
Sales Value	\$ 2,150,770	\$ 428,229	\$ 628,482	\$ 531,376	\$ 434,103	\$ 4,170,980
Royalties	\$ 269,445	\$ 54,180	\$ 78,814	\$ 66,598	\$ 54,259	\$ 523,294
Other Products						
Sales Value	\$ 34,293,290	0	0	\$ 1,783,605	\$ 2,277,412	\$ 38,354,307
Royalties	\$ 1,726,174	0	0	\$ 89,180	\$ 113,871	\$ 1,929,225
Total Royalties						
All Minerals	\$ 1,995,619	\$ 54,180	\$ 78,814	\$ 155,778	\$ 168,130	\$ 2,452,519
	1920-89	1990	1991	1992	1993	1920-93
Georgia						
Other Products						
Sales Value	\$ 3,185,945	0	0	0	0	\$ 3,185,945
Royalties	\$ 122,321	0	0	0	0	\$ 122,321
Total Royalties						
All Minerals	\$ 122,321	0	0	0	0	\$ 122,321

Table 19.—Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by State and commodity from Federal onshore mineral leases, Calendar Years 1920-93 (cont.)

	1920-89	1990	1991	1992	1993	1920-93
Idaho						
Coal in Tons						
Sales Volume	31,574	0	0	0	0	31,574
Sales Value	\$ 88,984	0	0	0	0	\$ 88,984
Royalties	\$ 7,228	0	0	0	0	\$ 7,228
Other Products						
Sales Value	\$679,224,636	\$87,160,410	\$86,675,892	\$83,867,208	\$82,295,777	\$989,223,923
Royalties	\$ 38,440,709	\$ 3,392,256	\$ 3,433,842	\$ 4,193,362	\$ 4,609,659	\$ 54,069,828
Total Royalties						
All Minerals	\$ 38,447,937	\$ 3,392,256	\$ 3,433,842	\$ 4,193,362	\$ 4,609,659	\$ 54,077,086
	1920-89	1990	1991	1992	1993	1920-93
Illinois						
Oil in Barrels						
Sales Volume	21,964	15,272	32,122	41,237	130,373	240,968
Sales Value	\$ 341,117	\$ 348,785	\$ 670,063	\$ 795,542	\$ 2,211,637	\$ 4,367,144
Royalties	\$ 43,511	\$ 43,957	\$ 85,763	\$ 100,516	\$ 300,844	\$ 574,591
Coal in Tons						
Sales Volume	24,170	0	0	0	0	24,170
Sales Value	\$ 92,128	0	0	0	0	\$ 92,128
Royalties	\$ 3,136	0	0	0	0	\$ 3,136
Other Products						
Sales Value	\$ 24,498,218	0	0	\$ 1,100,286	\$ 986,251	\$ 26,584,755
Royalties	\$ 1,025,283	0	0	\$ 55,014	\$ 49,313	\$ 1,129,610
Total Royalties						
All Minerals	\$ 1,071,932	\$ 43,957	\$ 85,763	\$ 155,530	\$ 350,157	\$ 1,707,339
	1920-89	1990	1991	1992	1993	1920-93
Indiana						
Oil in Barrels						
Sales Volume	5,679	0	0	0	0	5,679
Sales Value	\$ 15,529	0	0	0	0	\$ 15,529
Royalties	\$ 1,859	0	0	0	0	\$ 1,859
Total Royalties						
All Minerals	\$ 1,859	0	0	0	0	\$ 1,859

Table 19.—Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by State and commodity from Federal onshore mineral leases, Calendar Years 1920-93 (cont.)

	1920-89	1990	1991	1992	1993	1920-93
Kansas						
Oil in Barrels						
Sales Volume	17,301,838	338,723	314,873	497,130	654,803	19,105,165
Sales Value	\$ 118,789,093	\$ 7,820,144	\$ 8,516,851	\$ 9,584,571	\$11,200,250	\$ 153,890,909
Royalties	\$ 15,849,621	\$ 992,498	\$ 856,530	\$ 1,307,532	\$ 1,967,757	\$ 20,673,938
Gas in Mcf						
Sales Volume	423,762,621	15,635,215	15,813,758	16,809,877	18,928,090	490,548,161
Sales Value	\$ 165,002,981	\$25,030,217	\$23,934,805	\$25,676,364	\$33,430,412	\$ 273,074,779
Royalties	\$ 21,524,401	\$ 2,961,236	\$ 2,945,855	\$ 3,189,716	\$ 4,160,772	\$ 34,781,980
Other Products						
Sales Value	\$ 1,574,297	\$ 696,358	\$ 1,332,898	\$ 1,058,558	\$ 1,142,298	\$ 5,802,405
Royalties	\$ 183,089	\$ 74,960	\$ 144,054	\$ 110,849	\$ 108,474	\$ 621,426
Total Royalties						
All Minerals	\$ 37,567,111	\$ 4,028,692	\$ 3,946,439	\$ 4,608,097	\$ 5,937,003	\$ 98,077,342
	1920-89	1990	1991	1992	1993	1920-93
Kentucky						
Oil in Barrels						
Sales Volume	3,024,298	6,704	4,433	7,051	15,132	3,057,818
Sales Value	\$ 10,777,735	\$ 139,208	\$ 92,435	\$ 136,942	\$ 258,940	\$ 11,405,260
Royalties	\$ 1,608,467	\$ 20,372	\$ 13,865	\$ 16,469	\$ 1,822	\$ 1,660,995
Gas in Mcf						
Sales Volume	3,513,513	285,183	177,990	333,844	355,113	4,665,643
Sales Value	\$ 7,508,163	\$ 648,623	\$ 370,895	\$ 585,007	\$ 648,249	\$ 9,760,937
Royalties	\$ 934,875	\$ 80,101	\$ 45,693	\$ 72,530	\$ 80,740	\$ 1,213,939
Coal in Tons						
Sales Volume	3,375,417	124,850	166,538	407,074	105,983	4,179,862
Sales Value	\$ 35,293,284	\$ 3,124,887	\$ 4,529,508	\$10,536,059	\$ 2,831,522	\$ 56,315,260
Royalties	\$ 1,760,178	\$ 258,737	\$ 184,432	\$ 781,241	\$ 178,379	\$ 3,162,967
Total Royalties						
All Minerals	\$ 4,303,520	\$ 369,210	\$ 243,990	\$ 870,240	\$ 260,941	\$ 6,037,901
	1920-89	1990	1991	1992	1993	1920-93
Louisiana						
Oil in Barrels						
Sales Volume	160,407,931	1,024,162	949,436	1,060,185	958,021	164,399,735
Sales Value	\$ 856,500,127	\$22,906,499	\$19,482,991	\$20,584,504	\$16,838,561	\$ 936,310,682
Royalties	\$ 101,361,437	\$ 2,600,575	\$ 2,164,673	\$ 2,332,579	\$ 1,926,936	\$ 110,386,502
Gas in Mcf						
Sales Volume	1,540,381,109	15,366,831	17,230,032	14,351,236	14,457,661	1,901,786,669
Sales Value	\$ 443,072,160	\$27,841,529	\$31,511,741	\$28,548,077	\$30,548,270	\$ 561,321,777
Royalties	\$ 62,348,687	\$ 3,886,828	\$ 4,591,860	\$ 4,247,795	\$ 4,475,720	\$ 79,550,890
Other Products						
Sales Value	\$ 89,100,544	\$ 4,483,020	\$ 5,167,331	\$ 3,842,497	\$ 2,754,293	\$ 105,347,685
Royalties	\$ 13,523,760	\$ 461,746	\$ 542,685	\$ 398,206	\$ 231,365	\$ 15,157,762
Total Royalties						
All Minerals	\$ 177,233,884	\$ 6,948,149	\$ 7,299,518	\$ 6,978,580	\$ 6,634,023	\$ 205,095,154

Table 19.—Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by State and commodity from Federal onshore mineral leases, Calendar Years 1920-1993 (cont.)

	1920-89	1990	1991	1992	1993	1920-93
Maine						
Other Products						
Sales Value	\$ 9,711	0	0	0	0	\$ 9,711
Royalties	\$ 818	0	0	0	0	\$ 818
Total Royalties						
All Minerals	\$ 818	0	0	0	0	\$ 818
	1920-89	1990	1991	1992	1993	1920-93
Maryland						
Gas in Mcf						
Sales Volume	3,848,013	1,082	8,305	5,893	0	3,863,073
Sales Value	\$ 1,082,553	\$ 839	\$ 13,464	\$ 6,499	0	\$ 1,103,355
Royalties	\$ 138,059	\$ 104	\$ 1,683	\$ 813	0	\$ 138,659
Total Royalties						
All Minerals	\$ 138,059	\$ 104	\$ 1,683	\$ 813	0	\$ 138,659
	1920-89	1990	1991	1992	1993	1920-93
Michigan						
Oil in Barrels						
Sales Volume	2,089,333	179,091	223,835	151,128	87,908	2,711,295
Sales Value	\$30,071,590	\$ 3,638,087	\$ 4,085,359	\$ 2,755,934	\$ 1,474,149	\$42,005,099
Royalties	\$ 4,075,177	\$ 480,485	\$ 511,773	\$ 352,085	\$ 183,318	\$ 5,582,818
Gas in Mcf						
Sales Volume	17,236,774	5,131,812	4,805,702	7,121,106	5,402,085	39,697,479
Sales Value	\$38,358,108	\$12,719,220	\$10,884,983	\$14,478,215	\$13,088,447	\$89,528,953
Royalties	\$ 4,498,922	\$ 1,577,759	\$ 1,358,125	\$ 1,761,619	\$ 1,623,787	\$10,818,212
Other Products						
Sales Value	\$ 984,149	\$ 894,145	\$ 767,135	\$ 982,997	\$ 1,087,882	\$ 4,716,308
Royalties	\$ 115,408	\$ 103,288	\$ 93,414	\$ 81,275	\$ 116,393	\$ 509,754
Total Royalties						
All Minerals	\$ 8,687,505	\$ 2,141,490	\$ 1,963,312	\$ 2,194,979	\$ 1,923,498	\$16,910,784
	1920-89	1990	1991	1992	1993	1920-93
Minnesota						
Other Products						
Sales Value	\$27,084,248	\$ 7,159,784	\$ 198,298	\$ 254,828	\$ 12,852	\$34,710,008
Royalties	\$ 1,053,228	\$ 250,543	\$ 7,357	\$ 9,110	\$ 471	\$ 1,320,707
Total Royalties						
All Minerals	\$ 1,053,228	\$ 250,543	\$ 7,357	\$ 9,110	\$ 471	\$ 1,320,707

Table 19.—Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by State and commodity from Federal onshore mineral leases, Calendar Years 1920-93 (cont.)

	1920-89	1990	1991	1992	1993	1920-93
Mississippi						
Oil in Barrels						
Sales Volume	54,214,504	688,258	712,674	616,095	664,238	56,895,769
Sales Value	\$ 343,482,477	\$ 14,919,501	\$ 14,183,995	\$ 11,356,315	\$ 11,090,104	\$ 395,032,392
Royalties	\$ 42,439,593	\$ 1,868,164	\$ 1,787,082	\$ 1,419,619	\$ 1,387,609	\$ 48,900,067
Gas in Mcf						
Sales Volume	88,638,163	858,889	635,864	1,053,443	2,935,009	94,121,368
Sales Value	\$ 65,868,764	\$ 1,760,038	\$ 1,404,326	\$ 2,095,085	\$ 6,749,753	\$ 77,877,946
Royalties	\$ 8,859,792	\$ 219,933	\$ 184,984	\$ 273,133	\$ 811,298	\$ 10,349,120
Other Products						
Sales Value	\$ 412,109	\$ 104,382	\$ (21,612)	\$ 1,136	0	\$ 496,015
Royalties	\$ 13,280	\$ 12,969	\$ (2,701)	\$ 143	0	\$ 23,691
Total Royalties						
All Minerals	\$ 51,312,665	\$ 2,099,066	\$ 1,969,345	\$ 1,692,895	\$ 2,198,907	\$ 59,272,678
	1920-89	1990	1991	1992	1993	1920-93
Missouri						
Other Products						
Sales Value	\$2,733,497,356	\$211,457,055	\$123,749,115	\$103,938,146	\$ 83,850,568	\$3,258,492,240
Royalties	\$ 113,029,687	\$ 6,915,940	\$ 3,310,457	\$ 2,846,409	\$ 1,815,236	\$ 127,917,729
Total Royalties						
All Minerals	\$ 113,029,687	\$ 6,915,940	\$ 3,310,457	\$ 2,846,409	\$ 1,815,236	\$ 127,917,729
	1920-89	1990	1991	1992	1993	1920-93
Montana						
Oil in Barrels						
Sales Volume	295,825,199	3,716,987	3,536,968	3,351,761	3,030,218	309,461,153
Sales Value	\$1,947,767,132	\$ 74,832,531	\$ 63,559,714	\$ 55,076,395	\$ 44,165,805	\$2,185,431,577
Royalties	\$ 237,165,035	\$ 8,622,233	\$ 7,418,990	\$ 6,329,485	\$ 4,793,224	\$ 264,328,967
Gas in Mcf						
Sales Volume	375,453,185	9,520,476	15,881,499	12,034,793	11,798,802	424,688,755
Sales Value	\$ 283,575,644	\$ 19,316,229	\$ 27,773,938	\$ 22,873,710	\$ 25,293,562	\$ 378,833,083
Royalties	\$ 31,662,389	\$ 2,378,344	\$ 3,378,820	\$ 2,907,012	\$ 3,138,567	\$ 43,465,132
Coal in Tons						
Sales Volume	270,563,714	27,245,871	25,648,160	23,992,585	25,954,525	373,404,855
Sales Value	\$2,904,968,641	\$309,093,161	\$300,736,843	\$274,694,506	\$310,316,224	\$4,099,809,375
Royalties	\$ 186,001,304	\$ 29,154,703	\$ 35,584,991	\$ 34,095,502	\$ 38,664,936	\$ 323,501,436
Other Products						
Sales Value	\$ 109,703,626	\$ 3,367,214	\$ 3,907,348	\$ 3,314,730	\$ 2,029,046	\$ 122,321,964
Royalties	\$ 5,073,440	\$ 233,374	\$ 254,855	\$ 206,664	\$ 136,307	\$ 5,904,640
Total Royalties						
All Minerals	\$ 459,902,168	\$ 40,388,654	\$ 46,637,656	\$ 43,538,663	\$ 46,733,034	\$ 637,200,175

Table 19.—Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by State and commodity from Federal onshore mineral leases, Calendar Years 1920-93 (cont.)

	1920-89	1990	1991	1992	1993	1920-93
Nebraska						
Oil in Barrels						
Sales Volume	2,033,939	115,099	116,790	86,248	76,087	2,428,163
Sales Value	\$ 36,877,478	\$ 2,429,824	\$ 2,411,719	\$ 1,801,247	\$ 1,251,145	\$ 44,571,213
Royalties	\$ 4,588,029	\$ 308,768	\$ 310,328	\$ 204,117	\$ 158,141	\$ 5,589,383
Gas in Mcf						
Sales Volume	11,167,971	0	0	0	0	11,167,971
Sales Value	\$ 7,441,941	0	0	0	0	\$ 7,441,941
Royalties	\$ 1,225,557	0	0	0	0	\$ 1,225,557
Other Products						
Sales Value	\$ 4,531,189	0	0	0	0	\$ 4,531,189
Royalties	\$ 368,013	0	0	0	0	\$ 368,013
Total Royalties						
All Minerals	\$ 6,181,599	\$ 308,768	\$ 310,328	\$ 204,117	\$ 158,141	\$ 7,162,953
	1920-89	1990	1991	1992	1993	1920-93
Nevada						
Oil in Barrels						
Sales Volume	25,507,144	4,001,425	3,011,960	3,528,075	2,160,546	38,209,150
Sales Value	\$305,453,447	\$63,022,440	\$43,842,342	\$43,604,695	\$25,852,853	\$481,775,777
Royalties	\$ 38,177,613	\$ 8,381,984	\$ 5,830,866	\$ 5,651,206	\$ 3,318,416	\$ 61,360,085
Gas in Mcf						
Sales Volume	0	0	1,960	4,515	0	6,475
Sales Value	0	0	\$ 2,548	\$ 5,870	0	\$ 8,418
Royalties	0	0	\$ 319	\$ 733	0	\$ 1,052
Coal in Tons						
Sales Volume	141	0	0	0	0	141
Sales Value	\$ 207	0	0	0	0	\$ 207
Royalties	\$ 133	0	0	0	0	\$ 133
Other Products						
Sales Value	\$ 89,674,015	\$26,587,436	\$30,414,516	\$38,980,756	\$40,429,551	\$226,086,274
Royalties	\$ 4,315,202	\$ 2,132,598	\$ 2,429,520	\$ 3,537,171	\$ 3,808,046	\$ 16,222,537
Total Royalties						
All Minerals	\$ 42,492,948	\$ 10,514,582	\$ 8,260,705	\$ 9,189,110	\$ 7,126,462	\$ 77,583,807

Table 19.—Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by State and commodity from Federal onshore mineral leases, Calendar Years 1920-93 (cont.)

	1920-89	1990	1991	1992	1993	1920-93
New Mexico						
Oil in Barrels						
Sales Volume	1,195,007,913	23,887,162	25,390,113	27,519,482	26,996,687	1,298,801,357
Sales Value	\$ 8,606,295,588	\$522,883,766	\$520,714,552	\$ 520,814,948	\$ 464,182,734	\$10,834,891,586
Royalties	\$ 1,054,221,577	\$ 64,885,368	\$ 66,946,163	\$ 65,304,109	\$ 51,911,686	\$ 1,303,288,603
Gas in Mcf						
Sales Volume	18,021,801,605	532,647,412	603,951,723	734,137,293	929,376,651	20,821,914,684
Sales Value	\$15,172,631,343	\$849,879,588	\$865,880,854	\$1,120,661,967	\$1,631,662,537	\$19,640,716,286
Royalties	\$ 1,887,952,252	\$102,079,359	\$101,919,202	\$ 133,600,103	\$ 195,730,279	\$ 2,421,261,195
Coal in Tons						
Sales Volume	70,760,130	6,562,018	3,505,140	3,810,064	4,600,430	89,237,782
Sales Value	\$ 1,144,031,883	\$183,376,050	\$112,802,351	\$ 109,031,081	\$ 144,734,772	\$ 1,693,976,137
Royalties	\$ 111,128,875	\$ 21,997,591	\$ 14,088,167	\$ 13,628,931	\$ 16,827,125	\$ 177,670,689
Other Products						
Sales Value	\$ 5,360,910,537	\$318,952,343	\$380,514,263	\$ 346,830,394	\$ 314,631,354	\$ 6,721,838,891
Royalties	\$ 225,308,838	\$ 14,799,891	\$ 18,593,691	\$ 17,022,979	\$ 18,400,108	\$ 294,125,507
Total Royalties						
All Minerals	\$ 3,278,611,542	\$203,762,209	\$201,547,223	\$ 229,556,122	\$ 282,869,198	\$ 4,196,346,294
	1920-89	1990	1991	1992	1993	1920-93
New York						
Gas in Mcf						
Sales Volume	0	0	10,961	15,391	78,387	104,739
Sales Value	0	0	\$ 26,651	\$ 39,233	\$ 175,197	\$ 241,081
Royalties	0	0	\$ 3,331	\$ 4,905	\$ 21,900	\$ 30,136
Total Royalties						
All Minerals	0	0	\$ 3,331	\$ 4,905	\$ 21,900	\$ 30,136
	1920-89	1990	1991	1992	1993	1920-93
North Carolina						
Other Products						
Sales Value	\$ 315,696	0	0	0	0	\$ 315,696
Royalties	\$ 19,154	0	0	0	0	\$ 19,154
Total Royalties						
All Minerals	\$ 19,154	0	0	0	0	\$ 19,154

Table 19.—Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by State and commodity from Federal onshore mineral leases, Calendar Years 1920-93 (cont.)

	1920-89	1990	1991	1992	1993	1920-93
North Dakota						
Oil in Barrels						
Sales Volume	169,771,674	8,915,152	6,766,502	6,569,372	8,174,574	198,197,274
Sales Value	\$3,319,786,302	\$149,647,475	\$135,487,794	\$121,347,620	\$100,977,421	\$3,827,246,612
Royalties	\$ 398,057,447	\$ 18,304,845	\$ 17,224,933	\$ 15,113,882	\$ 12,241,524	\$ 460,942,631
Gas in Mcf						
Sales Volume	155,392,770	12,724,967	7,555,218	8,291,158	8,271,060	192,235,173
Sales Value	\$ 274,445,889	\$ 16,349,442	\$ 9,653,261	\$ 10,859,602	\$ 10,045,080	\$ 321,353,274
Royalties	\$ 32,717,937	\$ 2,000,152	\$ 1,203,171	\$ 1,378,358	\$ 1,240,553	\$ 38,540,171
Coal in Tons						
Sales Volume	66,398,460	5,535,560	6,415,502	6,300,575	2,147,490	86,797,587
Sales Value	\$ 393,798,463	\$ 49,701,309	\$ 51,290,391	\$ 45,817,186	\$ 16,022,784	\$ 556,630,133
Royalties	\$ 35,764,536	\$ 4,742,167	\$ 5,757,355	\$ 2,870,833	\$ 1,063,332	\$ 50,198,223
Other Products						
Sales Value	\$ 84,041,049	\$ 6,651,784	\$ 5,246,517	\$ 5,957,992	\$ 2,163,949	\$ 104,061,291
Royalties	\$ 6,718,813	\$ 527,004	\$ 360,050	\$ 625,786	\$ 197,750	\$ 8,429,403
Total Royalties						
All Minerals	\$ 473,258,733	\$ 25,574,168	\$ 24,545,509	\$ 19,988,859	\$ 14,743,159	\$ 558,110,428
	1920-89	1990	1991	1992	1993	1920-93
Ohio						
Oil in Barrels						
Sales Volume	888,868	27,180	32,790	81,962	39,626	1,070,426
Sales Value	\$ 4,078,138	\$ 576,577	\$ 637,205	\$ 1,525,867	\$ 688,816	\$ 7,506,603
Royalties	\$ 572,614	\$ 71,534	\$ 79,226	\$ 190,749	\$ 74,046	\$ 988,169
Gas in Mcf						
Sales Volume	6,096,946	316,006	470,574	1,013,116	1,036,974	8,933,616
Sales Value	\$ 2,945,577	\$ 732,778	\$ 1,098,460	\$ 2,386,760	\$ 2,509,690	\$ 9,673,265
Royalties	\$ 345,122	\$ 91,042	\$ 136,387	\$ 299,117	\$ 313,703	\$ 1,185,371
Coal in Tons						
Sales Volume	489,461	0	0	0	0	489,461
Sales Value	\$ 2,066,465	0	0	0	0	\$ 2,066,465
Royalties	\$ 89,459	0	0	0	0	\$ 89,459
Total Royalties						
All Minerals	\$ 1,007,195	\$ 162,576	\$ 215,613	\$ 489,866	\$ 387,749	\$ 2,262,999

Table 19.—Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by State and commodity from Federal onshore mineral leases, Calendar Years 1920-93 (cont.)

	1920-89	1990	1991	1992	1993	1920-93
Oklahoma						
Oil in Barrels						
Sales Volume	17,563,954	290,780	267,415	281,277	278,911	18,682,337
Sales Value	\$ 109,271,684	\$ 6,658,558	\$ 5,802,270	\$ 5,182,530	\$ 4,975,975	\$ 131,691,017
Royalties	\$ 12,990,231	\$ 754,674	\$ 666,952	\$ 573,912	\$ 548,433	\$ 15,532,202
Gas in Mcf						
Sales Volume	398,237,617	21,955,263	22,268,459	16,854,182	17,546,098	476,861,619
Sales Value	\$ 450,705,290	\$ 30,001,204	\$ 27,732,182	\$ 27,089,132	\$ 33,413,822	\$ 568,941,640
Royalties	\$ 55,254,502	\$ 3,710,621	\$ 3,507,633	\$ 3,419,572	\$ 4,197,145	\$ 70,089,473
Coal in Tons						
Sales Volume	9,401,094	145,041	423,165	563,337	477,756	11,010,393
Sales Value	\$ 150,386,869	\$ 4,259,929	\$ 15,707,553	\$ 16,622,840	\$ 16,809,072	\$ 203,786,263
Royalties	\$ 6,563,389	\$ 264,376	\$ 1,223,282	\$ 399,483	\$ 531,724	\$ 8,982,254
Other Products						
Sales Value	\$ 38,290,736	\$ 704,741	\$ 536,014	\$ 239,857	\$ 415,997	\$ 40,187,345
Royalties	\$ 752,383	\$ 53,265	\$ 48,109	\$ 21,962	\$ 41,219	\$ 916,938
Total Royalties						
All Minerals	\$ 75,580,505	\$ 4,782,936	\$ 5,445,976	\$ 4,414,929	\$ 5,316,521	\$ 95,530,667
	1920-89	1990	1991	1992	1993	1920-93
Oregon						
Coal in Tons						
Sales Volume	20,603	0	0	0	0	20,603
Sales Value	\$ 374,084	0	0	0	0	\$ 374,084
Royalties	\$ 24,147	0	0	0	0	\$ 24,147
Other Products						
Sales Value	\$ 40	0	0	0	0	\$ 40
Royalties	\$ 5	0	0	0	0	\$ 5
Total Royalties						
All Minerals	\$ 24,152	0	0	0	0	\$ 24,152
	1920-89	1990	1991	1992	1993	1920-93
Pennsylvania						
Oil in Barrels						
Sales Volume	11,808	4,528	0	0	0	16,336
Sales Value	\$ 183,776	\$ 102,514	0	0	0	\$ 286,290
Royalties	\$ 22,892	\$ 12,774	0	0	0	\$ 35,666
Gas in Mcf						
Sales Volume	3,061,014	133,088	74,978	104,206	80,631	3,453,917
Sales Value	\$ 1,288,125	\$ 207,187	\$ 162,806	\$ 181,440	\$ 168,203	\$ 2,007,761
Royalties	\$ 137,200	\$ 25,863	\$ 20,353	\$ 22,649	\$ 21,330	\$ 227,395
Total Royalties						
All Minerals	\$ 160,092	\$ 38,637	\$ 20,353	\$ 22,649	\$ 21,330	\$ 283,061

Table 19.—Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by State and commodity from Federal onshore mineral leases, Calendar Years 1920-93 (cont.)

	1920-89	1990	1991	1992	1993	1920-93
South Carolina						
Other Products						
Sales Value	\$ 118,542	0	0	0	0	\$ 118,542
Royalties	\$ 5,927	0	0	0	0	\$ 5,927
Total Royalties						
All Minerals	\$ 5,927	0	0	0	0	\$ 5,927
	1920-89	1990	1991	1992	1993	1920-93
South Dakota						
Oil in Barrels						
Sales Volume	4,586,411	440,881	382,620	359,433	332,743	6,082,088
Sales Value	\$ 89,786,595	\$ 9,151,425	\$ 7,117,835	\$ 6,070,535	\$ 4,941,388	\$ 117,087,578
Royalties	\$ 10,990,333	\$ 1,129,315	\$ 891,037	\$ 763,941	\$ 617,538	\$ 14,392,164
Gas in Mcf						
Sales Volume	3,284,603	199,047	(84,026)	252,002	248,749	3,900,375
Sales Value	\$ 7,944,687	\$ 244,880	\$ (648,294)	\$ 278,405	\$ 329,281	\$ 8,148,959
Royalties	\$ 858,423	\$ 30,424	\$ (81,254)	\$ 35,070	\$ 40,941	\$ 883,604
Coal in Tons						
Sales Volume	41,435	0	0	0	0	41,435
Sales Value	\$ 69,381	0	0	0	0	\$ 69,381
Royalties	\$ 7,119	0	0	0	0	\$ 7,119
Other Products						
Sales Value	\$ 116,054	\$ 24,908	\$ 166,117	\$ 15,831	\$ 402	\$ 323,312
Royalties	\$ 14,507	\$ 3,113	\$ 18,863	\$ 950	\$ 50	\$ 37,483
Total Royalties						
All Minerals	\$ 11,870,382	\$ 1,162,852	\$ 828,646	\$ 799,961	\$ 658,529	\$ 15,320,370
	1920-89	1990	1991	1992	1993	1920-93
Tennessee						
Gas in Mcf						
Sales Volume	0	0	0	385	777	1,162
Sales Value	0	0	0	\$ 664	\$ 1,434	\$ 2,098
Royalties	0	0	0	\$ 83	\$ 179	\$ 262
Other Products						
Sales Value	\$ 81,340	0	0	0	0	\$ 81,340
Royalties	\$ 4,452	0	0	0	0	\$ 4,452
Total Royalties						
All Minerals	\$ 4,452	0	0	\$ 83	\$ 179	\$ 4,714

Table 19.—Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by State and commodity from Federal onshore mineral leases, Calendar Years 1920-93 (cont.)

	1920-89	1990	1991	1992	1993	1920-93
Texas						
Oil in Barrels						
Sales Volume	8,829,685	251,851	251,271	343,383	418,515	10,094,715
Sales Value	\$ 74,398,433	\$ 5,840,630	\$ 5,228,895	\$ 8,474,788	\$ 7,257,414	\$ 98,998,160
Royalties	\$ 9,528,556	\$ 695,146	\$ 631,696	\$ 810,820	\$ 728,002	\$ 12,394,220
Gas in Mcf						
Sales Volume	91,630,464	1,391,819	2,055,461	4,358,103	17,403,687	116,839,334
Sales Value	\$ 61,511,419	\$ 2,465,387	\$ 3,573,533	\$ 8,789,955	\$ 36,317,711	\$ 112,658,005
Royalties	\$ 6,529,067	\$ 298,732	\$ 443,613	\$ 1,102,517	\$ 4,493,479	\$ 12,867,408
Other Products						
Sales Value	\$ 11,537,267	\$ 411,431	\$ 485,051	\$ 197,198	\$ 648,779	\$ 13,279,726
Royalties	\$ 742,875	\$ 34,289	\$ 42,245	\$ 23,341	\$ 64,473	\$ 907,223
Total Royalties						
All Minerals	\$ 16,800,498	\$ 1,028,167	\$ 1,117,554	\$ 1,936,678	\$ 5,285,954	\$ 28,168,851
	1920-89	1990	1991	1992	1993	1920-93
Utah						
Oil in Barrels						
Sales Volume	258,974,329	6,003,862	5,279,341	4,593,083	4,286,583	279,137,198
Sales Value	\$1,949,825,688	\$129,312,726	\$107,496,796	\$ 85,892,620	\$ 73,029,984	\$2,345,557,792
Royalties	\$ 243,590,495	\$ 16,197,948	\$ 13,312,553	\$ 10,679,260	\$ 8,314,107	\$ 282,094,363
Gas in Mcf						
Sales Volume	890,861,837	37,154,823	41,016,501	45,171,763	66,915,164	1,081,120,088
Sales Value	\$ 846,523,896	\$ 52,171,443	\$ 52,858,186	\$ 65,777,684	\$126,385,344	\$1,143,716,553
Royalties	\$ 105,000,172	\$ 6,368,594	\$ 6,646,700	\$ 7,730,240	\$ 15,253,714	\$ 140,999,420
Coal in Tons						
Sales Volume	235,854,200	17,265,793	17,421,604	18,038,117	18,856,003	307,435,717
Sales Value	\$3,809,626,086	\$439,206,512	\$432,563,452	\$451,895,213	\$469,454,895	\$5,602,746,158
Royalties	\$ 147,074,237	\$ 28,808,738	\$ 30,277,111	\$ 30,306,592	\$ 31,024,952	\$ 267,491,630
Other Products						
Sales Value	\$ 181,525,723	\$ 19,846,873	\$ 12,741,961	\$ 9,611,697	\$ 7,522,945	\$ 231,249,199
Royalties	\$ 13,671,876	\$ 1,745,697	\$ 1,115,109	\$ 655,066	\$ 482,543	\$ 17,670,291
Total Royalties						
All Minerals	\$ 509,336,780	\$ 53,120,977	\$ 51,351,473	\$ 49,371,158	\$ 55,075,316	\$ 718,255,704

Table 19.—Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by State and commodity from Federal onshore mineral leases, Calendar Years 1920-93 (cont.)

	1920-89	1990	1991	1992	1993	1920-93
Virginia						
Gas in Mcf						
Sales Volume	0	0	198,818	386,604	423,637	989,059
Sales Value	0	0	\$ 363,715	\$ 769,934	\$ 983,799	\$ 2,117,448
Royalties	0	0	\$ 45,464	\$ 96,292	\$ 125,386	\$ 267,142
Coal in Tons						
Sales Volume	48,696	0	0	0	0	48,696
Sales Value	\$ 1,744,956	0	0	0	0	\$ 1,744,956
Royalties	\$ 115,833	0	0	0	0	\$ 115,833
Other Products						
Sales Value	\$ 8,297,920	\$ 270,231	\$ 409,794	\$ 338,702	\$ 154,895	\$ 9,471,542
Royalties	\$ 284,886	\$ 13,512	\$ 20,490	\$ 16,935	\$ 7,745	\$ 343,568
Total Royalties						
All Minerals	\$ 400,719	\$ 13,512	\$ 65,954	\$ 113,227	\$ 133,131	\$ 726,543
	1920-89	1990	1991	1992	1993	1920-93
Washington						
Coal in Tons						
Sales Volume	5,456,943	874,986	681,332	1,626,497	686,337	9,326,095
Sales Value	\$94,297,395	\$22,662,137	\$16,808,460	\$29,934,159	\$16,086,103	\$179,788,254
Royalties	\$ 1,169,415	\$ 173,787	\$ 1,089,915	\$ 2,184,653	\$ 115,583	\$ 4,733,353
Total Royalties						
All Minerals	\$ 1,169,415	\$ 173,787	\$ 1,089,915	\$ 2,184,653	\$ 115,583	\$ 4,733,353
	1920-89	1990	1991	1992	1993	1920-93
West Virginia						
Oil in Barrels						
Sales Volume	231	64	331	22	19,666	20,314
Sales Value	\$ 3,691	\$ 1,307	\$ 6,470	\$ 426	\$ 366,557	\$ 378,451
Royalties	\$ 461	\$ 163	\$ 809	\$ 53	\$ 45,820	\$ 47,306
Gas in Mcf						
Sales Volume	43,328,253	1,596,935	2,105,468	1,421,416	1,083,709	49,535,781
Sales Value	\$24,912,952	\$ 3,721,877	\$ 4,410,277	\$ 2,896,018	\$ 2,610,169	\$ 38,551,293
Royalties	\$ 3,192,667	\$ 460,311	\$ 551,285	\$ 359,577	\$ 322,991	\$ 4,886,831
Total Royalties						
All Minerals	\$ 3,193,128	\$ 460,474	\$ 552,094	\$ 359,630	\$ 368,811	\$ 4,934,137

Table 19.—Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by State and commodity from Federal onshore mineral leases, Calendar Years 1920-83 (cont.)

	1920-80	1990	1991	1992	1993	1920-83
Wyoming						
Oil in Barrels						
Sales Volume	3,349,179,067	67,180,209	58,517,878	56,436,318	52,827,327	3,584,140,799
Sales Value	\$24,860,285,721	\$1,360,901,033	\$1,069,854,992	\$ 931,704,437	\$ 809,109,109	\$29,031,855,292
Royalties	\$ 3,084,981,367	\$ 162,609,989	\$ 123,842,089	\$ 113,056,369	\$ 90,157,446	\$ 3,574,627,240
Gas in Mcf						
Sales Volume	6,723,852,177	395,843,743	376,373,835	308,309,838	491,717,833	8,296,097,426
Sales Value	\$ 7,203,563,669	\$ 594,384,999	\$ 566,295,650	\$ 474,089,236	\$ 819,262,644	\$ 9,657,576,198
Royalties	\$ 900,867,853	\$ 69,811,429	\$ 65,411,941	\$ 58,445,296	\$ 97,042,608	\$ 1,191,579,127
Coal in Tons						
Sales Volume	1,128,878,689	175,013,698	177,695,331	170,712,594	191,365,381	1,843,665,693
Sales Value	\$11,516,898,267	\$1,314,225,312	\$1,278,358,963	\$1,198,585,813	\$1,292,147,079	\$16,600,195,434
Royalties	\$ 439,012,112	\$ 111,192,225	\$ 147,158,539	\$ 143,718,541	\$ 150,508,600	\$ 991,590,017
Other Products						
Sales Value	\$ 3,299,705,797	\$ 334,060,153	\$ 385,767,677	\$ 379,471,536	\$ 307,434,711	\$ 4,706,439,874
Royalties	\$ 176,609,247	\$ 17,228,403	\$ 20,941,768	\$ 18,617,338	\$ 14,531,199	\$ 247,927,955
Total Royalties						
All Minerals	\$ 4,601,450,579	\$ 360,842,046	\$ 357,354,317	\$ 333,837,544	\$ 352,239,863	\$ 6,006,724,339
	1920-89	1990	1991	1992	1993	1920-93
Onshore Federal Totals						
Oil in Barrels						
Sales Volume	7,748,795,746	145,938,345	133,128,972	133,485,044	126,713,997	8,288,062,104
Sales Value	\$54,268,514,411	\$2,927,745,376	\$2,449,310,736	\$2,244,108,042	\$1,946,350,099	\$63,836,028,664
Royalties	\$ 6,805,931,753	\$ 362,642,855	\$ 303,594,785	\$ 280,355,318	\$ 223,189,419	\$ 7,975,714,130
Gas in Mcf						
Sales Volume	33,403,246,299	1,201,458,760	1,214,415,574	1,288,952,669	1,709,471,696	38,817,544,998
Sales Value	\$27,779,268,403	\$1,861,252,013	\$1,805,620,128	\$2,013,373,409	\$3,000,242,002	\$36,459,755,955
Royalties	\$ 3,483,108,292	\$ 225,489,863	\$ 214,317,519	\$ 243,635,393	\$ 359,951,349	\$ 4,526,502,416
Coal in Tons						
Sales Volume	1,975,104,359	253,029,394	253,001,265	238,509,851	257,563,545	2,977,208,414
Sales Value	\$22,968,404,892	\$2,797,596,475	\$2,620,195,305	\$2,529,163,002	\$2,587,473,915	\$33,502,833,589
Royalties	\$ 1,085,933,455	\$ 236,067,011	\$ 276,691,204	\$ 259,543,930	\$ 264,242,130	\$ 2,122,477,730
Other Products						
Sales Value	\$16,636,363,208	\$1,482,185,233	\$1,496,583,819	\$1,442,783,817	\$1,270,836,055	\$22,326,752,132
Royalties	\$ 871,137,080	\$ 82,732,718	\$ 86,489,709	\$ 81,902,575	\$ 74,791,072	\$ 1,197,053,154
Total Royalties						
All Minerals	\$12,246,110,580	\$ 908,932,447	\$ 881,093,217	\$ 865,437,216	\$ 922,173,970	\$15,821,747,430

Table 28.—Calendar Year 1993 sales volume, sales value, and royalties by commodity and State from Federal onshore mineral leases

	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties Received
Barite			
Illinois	222	\$ 11,212	\$ 581
Carbon Dioxide			
Colorado	191,374,374	\$ 145,128,497	\$ 8,991,320
New Mexico	9,145,618	4,057,121	500,780
Wyoming	34,092,076	21,671,899	33,727
Subtotal	234,612,068	\$ 170,857,517	\$ 9,525,827
Clay			
Alabama	38,383	\$ 76,766	\$ 3,071
Coal			
Alabama	468,889	\$ 25,143,222	\$ 984,015
Colorado	12,900,971	293,928,242	24,343,484
Kentucky	105,983	2,831,522	178,379
Montana	25,954,525	310,316,224	38,664,936
New Mexico	4,600,430	144,734,772	16,827,125
North Dakota	2,147,490	16,022,784	1,063,332
Oklahoma	477,756	16,809,072	531,724
Utah	18,856,003	469,454,895	31,024,952
Washington	686,337	16,066,103	115,583
Wyoming	191,365,381	1,292,147,079	150,508,600
Subtotal	257,563,545	\$2,587,473,915	\$264,242,130
Copper			
Missouri	16,004	\$ 8,280,486	\$ 191,760
Fluorspar			
Illinois	3,847	\$ 775,681	\$ 38,784
Garnet Sands			
Idaho	1,769	\$ 314,882	\$ 10,614
Gas			
Alabama	903,959	\$ 1,934,071	\$ 226,441
Alaska	21,378,784	38,804,875	4,949,452
Arkansas	12,000,223	22,873,891	2,980,767
California	13,610,169	32,780,922	3,180,890
Colorado	73,519,844	130,224,639	15,538,707
Kansas	18,926,690	33,430,412	4,160,772
Kentucky	355,113	648,249	80,740
Louisiana	14,457,661	30,548,270	4,475,720
Michigan	5,402,085	13,088,447	1,623,767

Table 20.—Calendar Year 1993 sales volume, sales value, and royalties by commodity and State from Federal onshore mineral leases (cont.)

	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties Received
Gas (cont.)			
Mississippi	2,935,009	\$ 6,749,753	\$ 811,298
Montana	11,798,802	25,293,582	3,138,587
New Mexico	929,376,851	1,631,862,537	195,730,279
New York	78,387	175,197	21,900
North Dakota	8,271,080	10,045,080	1,240,553
Ohio	1,036,974	2,509,690	313,703
Oklahoma	17,546,098	33,413,822	4,197,145
Pennsylvania	80,631	168,203	21,330
South Dakota	248,749	329,281	40,941
Tennessee	777	1,434	179
Texas	17,403,687	36,317,711	4,483,479
Utah	66,915,164	126,385,344	15,253,714
Virginia	423,637	983,799	125,388
West Virginia	1,083,709	2,610,169	322,991
Wyoming	491,717,833	819,262,644	97,042,608
Subtotal	1,709,471,896	\$3,000,242,002	\$359,951,349
Gas Lost			
California	7,943	\$ 14,046	\$ 1,756
Montana	733	781	98
New Mexico	22,433	37,068	4,634
Utah	130	50	6
Wyoming	8,927	13,391	1,674
Subtotal	40,166	\$ 65,336	\$ 8,168
Gas Plant Products			
Alabama	2,947	\$ 1,053	\$ 302
Alaska	4,559,357	1,806,696	147,352
Arkansas	18,691	5,606	701
California	1,502,809	355,547	16,103
Colorado	40,749,352	12,292,130	961,455
Kansas	3,523,867	1,142,290	108,473
Louisiana	7,955,350	2,754,293	231,365
Michigan	2,645,894	1,087,882	116,393
Montana	3,557,899	1,002,049	84,851
New Mexico	563,440,921	140,039,831	14,461,292
North Dakota	8,542,086	2,039,076	184,599
Oklahoma	1,714,986	415,921	41,210
South Dakota	1,610	402	50
Texas	1,801,742	648,779	64,473
Utah	11,479,922	3,593,069	244,563
Wyoming	116,260,694	33,129,283	2,083,384
Subtotal	767,758,127	\$ 200,313,907	\$ 18,746,566

Table 29.—Calendar Year 1993 sales volume, sales value, and royalties by commodity and State from Federal onshore mineral leases (cont.)

	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties Received
Geothermal			
California	21,800,050	\$113,258,568	\$ 13,114,775
Nevada	1,994,950	32,252,085	3,225,222
Utah	678,650	1,694,632	169,463
Subtotal	24,473,650	\$147,205,285	\$ 16,509,460
Gilsonite			
Utah	668	\$ 87,416	\$ 4,087
Helium			
Kansas	54	\$ 6	\$ 1
Hot Water			
California.. ..	1,056,763	\$ 4,074,700	\$ 407,479
Nevada	184,079	881,742	88,174
New Mexico	115,738	174,764	17,536
Subtotal	1,356,580	\$ 5,131,206	\$ 513,189
Iron Ore			
Minnesota	459	\$ 12,852	\$ 471
Langbeinite			
New Mexico	607,990	\$ 45,546,625	\$ 910,932
Lead			
Missouri	199,450	\$ 57,246,709	\$ 961,706
Limestone			
Virginia	38,650	\$ 154,895	\$ 7,745
Magnesium			
Utah	23,761	\$ 456,362	\$ 13,691
Nitrogen			
North Dakota	67,201	\$ 16,902	\$ 1,944
Oil			
Alabama	81,042	\$ 1,292,681	\$ 150,122
Alaska	1,057,480	17,096,337	2,120,705
Arkansas	1,432	25,014	2,688
California	19,453,141	224,725,212	23,816,735
Colorado	6,943,758	122,675,930	18,670,239
Florida	25,186	434,103	54,259
Illinois	130,373	2,211,637	300,844

Table 20.—Calendar Year 1983 sales volume, sales value, and royalties by commodity and State from Federal onshore mineral leases (cont.)

	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties Received
Oil (cont.)			
Kansas	654,803	\$ 11,200,250	\$ 1,667,757
Kentucky	15,132	258,940	1,822
Louisiana	958,021	16,836,581	1,926,938
Michigan	87,908	1,474,149	183,318
Mississippi	664,238	11,090,104	1,387,609
Montana	3,030,218	44,195,805	4,793,224
Nebraska	76,087	1,251,145	158,141
Nevada	2,160,546	25,852,853	3,318,416
New Mexico	26,996,687	464,182,734	51,911,686
North Dakota	6,174,574	100,977,421	12,241,524
Ohio	39,626	688,816	74,046
Oklahoma	278,911	4,975,975	546,433
South Dakota	332,743	4,941,388	617,536
Texas	418,515	7,257,414	728,002
Utah	4,286,583	73,029,984	8,314,107
West Virginia	19,666	366,557	45,820
Wyoming	52,827,327	809,109,109	90,157,446
Subtotal	126,713,997	\$1,946,350,099	\$223,189,419
Oil Lost			
New Mexico	36	\$ 601	\$ 75
North Dakota	5	90	11
Oklahoma	5	76	9
Wyoming	3	36	4
Subtotal	49	\$ 803	\$ 99
Phosphate			
Florida	107,832	\$ 2,277,412	\$ 113,871
Idaho	5,710,654	91,980,895	4,599,045
Montana	55,988	1,032,757	51,640
Subtotal	5,874,474	\$ 95,291,064	\$ 4,764,556
Potash			
California	128,822	\$ 11,572,571	\$ 468,537
New Mexico	1,575,449	124,645,188	2,492,906
Utah	19,133	1,674,213	50,226
Subtotal	1,723,404	\$ 137,891,972	\$ 3,011,669
Purge Liquor			
Wyoming	28,949	\$ 762,954	\$ 38,148
Quartz Crystals			
Arkansas	8,667	\$ 19,293	\$ 964

Table 28.—Calendar Year 1983 sales volume, sales value, and royalties by commodity and State from Federal onshore mineral leases (cont.)

	<u>Sales Volume</u>	<u>Sales Value</u>	<u>Royalties Received</u>
Sand and Gravel			
Nevada	4,177,259	\$ 7,295,724	\$ 494,650
Sodium			
California	1,128,647	\$ 117,382,187	\$ 5,707,859
Colorado	38,880	4,195,580	212,147
New Mexico	241,717	378,607	18,830
Utah	8,324	17,203	507
Wyoming	3,211,785	239,219,783	11,904,010
Subtotal	4,627,313	\$ 361,171,340	\$ 17,843,353
Sulfur			
Alabama	465	\$ 17,780	\$ 2,228
California	259	1,555	78
Montana	(816)	(6,541)	(282)
New Mexico	(37,150)	(246,451)	(8,877)
North Dakota	8,012	107,881	11,198
Wyoming	574,281	11,437,433	410,254
Subtotal	545,051	\$ 11,311,657	\$ 418,595
Trona Ore			
California	27,341	\$ 814,520	\$ 40,725
Wyoming	22,077	1,199,952	59,998
Subtotal	49,418	\$ 2,014,472	\$ 100,723
Zinc			
Illinois	579	\$ 199,358	\$ 9,968
Missouri	48,471	18,323,373	661,770
Subtotal	49,050	\$ 18,522,731	\$ 671,738
Total		\$8,804,902,071	\$922,173,970

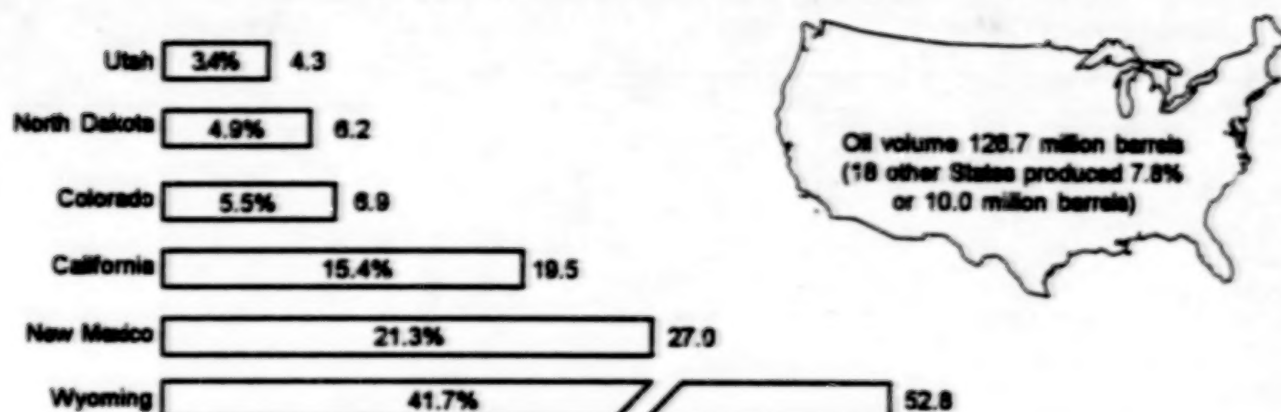


Figure 24. - Oil sales volume by State, in millions of barrels, from Federal onshore leases, Calendar Year 1993



Figure 25. - Gas sales volume by State, in millions of Mcf, from Federal onshore leases, Calendar Year 1993

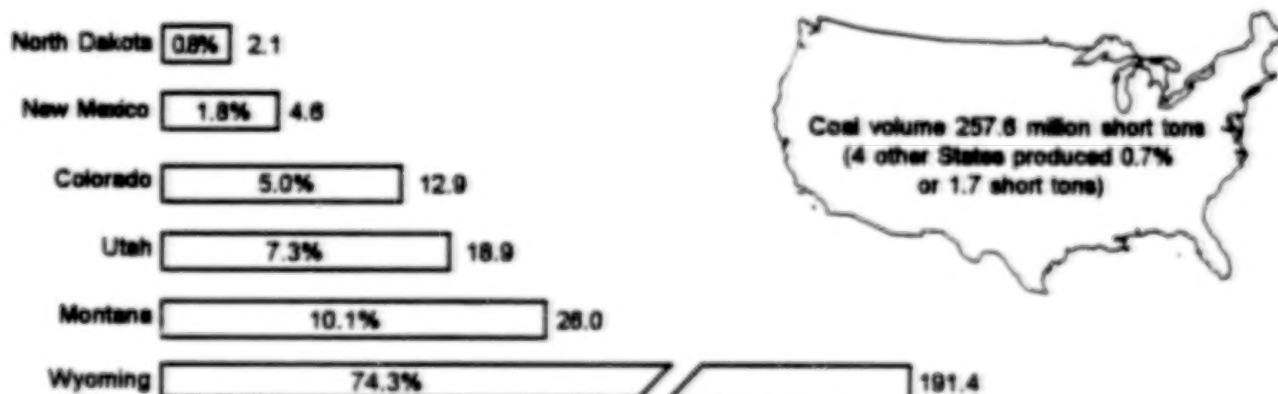


Figure 26. - Coal sales volume by State, in millions of short tons, from Federal onshore leases, Calendar Year 1993

Table 21.—Summary of minimum royalties by State from Federal onshore mineral leases, Calendar Years 1985-93

	1985-89	1990	1991	1992	1993	1985-93
Alabama	\$ 88,785	\$ 24,380	\$ 24,767	\$ 34,583	\$ (26,494)	\$ 145,981
Alaska	5,287	391	1,284	2,669	4,585	14,158
Arizona	2,083	—	—	—	—	2,083
Arkansas	187,829	34,850	32,348	33,050	33,540	321,417
California	158,661	51,419	168,870	199,415	(2,674,052)	(2,095,687)
Colorado	5,234,896	582,331	607,991	751,532	407,985	7,584,735
Florida	10,750	2,008	2,568	2,649	4,718	22,693
Georgia	1,090	218	218	218	218	1,982
Idaho	243,415	68,612	81,412	70,743	71,594	535,776
Illinois	5,204	2,278	1,866	1,729	1,729	12,808
Kansas	36,603	6,905	23,669	43,413	120,836	231,426
Kentucky	43,411	9,236	14,585	29,077	50,762	147,071
Louisiana	77,841	3,945	16,072	23,365	6,733	127,756
Maryland	14,180	1,607	14,187	11,231	12,383	53,588
Michigan	13,056	1,460	9,015	844	(574)	23,801
Minnesota	267,631	48,660	51,271	53,796	30,476	451,834
Mississippi	42,700	9,156	1,262	51,975	40,033	144,126
Missouri	32,106	4,784	87,663	(2,155)	79,562	201,960
Montana	1,148,269	214,755	375,111	367,109	1,892,348	3,997,592
Nebraska	9,590	953	11,565	13,644	17,459	53,211
Nevada	20,749	13,636	23,764	20,977	6,845	85,971
New Mexico	5,672,523	1,939,140	1,417,153	3,230,011	5,011,395	17,270,222
New York	—	—	—	1,000	—	1,000
North Carolina	948	474	474	474	474	2,844
North Dakota	186,900	39,861	40,004	146,918	(93,359)	320,322
Ohio	1,734	2,442	13,644	1,873	2,340	22,033
Oklahoma	94,526	10,719	6,677	53,806	1,902,133	2,067,861
Pennsylvania	7,979	1,927	13,243	18,381	14,410	55,940
South Dakota	69,307	12,956	9,926	13,010	5,387	110,586
Tennessee	—	—	—	—	620	620
Texas	36,509	2,574	15,587	17,790	21,787	94,247
Utah	1,460,803	239,000	682,792	2,527,644	1,136,537	6,046,776
Virginia	12,970	2,168	4,255	2,515	7,272	29,180
Washington	4,840	3,630	—	—	—	8,470
West Virginia	227,042	45,252	107,016	215,620	193,046	787,976
Wyoming	34,536,770	558,526	749,245	1,615,031	4,944,395	42,403,967
Total	\$49,966,767	\$3,920,033	\$4,609,484	\$9,552,916	\$13,227,103	\$81,266,302

NOTE: Higher revenue totals for selected years represent lump-sum settlement payments that were credited to minimum royalties. The figure in parentheses in California in 1993 represents a refund resulting from a settlement that was credited to minimum royalties.

Table 22.—Summary of rents by State from Federal onshore mineral leases, Calendar Years 1985-93

	1985-89	1990	1991	1992	1993	1985-93
Alabama	\$ 1,005,246	\$ 201,072	\$ 208,006	\$ 218,770	\$ 148,731	\$ 1,781,825
Alaska	17,653,218	1,325,559	792,584	622,470	184,277	20,578,108
Arizona	5,182,792	334,902	242,695	132,383	128,538	6,021,310
Arkansas	3,721,662	1,209,098	1,071,486	677,467	383,113	7,082,826
California	9,769,650	1,434,807	1,298,522	768,155	564,605	13,835,739
Colorado	39,941,044	6,994,458	6,668,675	3,868,770	3,288,528	60,761,475
Florida	1,845,789	190,552	202,585	118,743	68,496	2,428,165
Georgia	100,988	36	—	—	—	101,024
Idaho	7,010,393	255,841	101,442	62,797	59,346	7,489,819
Illinois	15,688	2,986	6,587	5,119	5,714	36,094
Indiana	2,091	415	415	—	15	2,936
Iowa	1,620	—	—	15	—	1,635
Kansas	282,491	22,381	20,197	9,894	10,575	345,538
Kentucky	197,183	21,813	32,898	28,648	43,962	324,504
Louisiana	967,155	118,818	163,755	360,187	346,610	1,956,525
Maryland	11,380	(269)	496	992	2,443	15,042
Michigan	2,342,338	639,261	484,723	246,307	196,934	3,909,563
Minnesota	72,357	4,478	7,914	1,617	6,880	93,246
Mississippi	3,111,057	579,952	615,922	585,985	485,045	5,377,961
Missouri	52,350	13,650	12,074	8,312	5,582	91,968
Montana	34,964,625	3,672,880	2,843,193	1,152,850	1,140,873	43,774,421
Nebraska	528,684	37,157	28,192	20,063	22,736	636,832
Nevada	41,553,637	8,732,103	8,065,347	5,605,720	6,077,074	70,033,881
New Mexico	37,918,035	4,583,963	4,318,790	2,791,251	2,813,487	52,425,526
New York	50,677	8,359	8,037	—	—	67,073
North Carolina	106,179	3,351	1,162	1,152	2,233	114,077
North Dakota	3,127,591	478,468	449,037	266,417	295,313	4,616,826
Ohio	112,858	16,832	32,652	8,238	25,622	196,202
Oklahoma	2,328,137	449,089	415,372	250,485	240,475	3,683,558
Oregon	9,200,758	871,148	399,350	128,890	103,696	10,703,842
Pennsylvania	9,627	475	4,065	6	1,015	15,188
South Carolina	16,956	1,034	1,034	—	1,034	20,058
South Dakota	3,666,449	543,111	336,379	222,940	185,368	4,954,247
Tennessee	61,303	10,022	253	253	253	72,084
Texas	1,196,717	310,455	352,557	234,910	292,359	2,386,998
Utah	43,761,357	7,733,370	7,558,641	4,233,102	4,973,504	68,259,974
Virginia	1,396,867	148,010	151,000	169,306	150,828	2,016,011
Washington	3,959,008	83,485	35,303	6,431	3,584	4,087,811
West Virginia	1,479,076	218,465	198,302	142,300	138,888	2,177,031
Wisconsin	305,330	75,262	26,729	9,222	1,119	417,662
Wyoming	91,075,346	20,727,555	21,039,740	14,017,365	12,268,209	159,128,215
Total	\$370,105,709	\$62,054,404	\$58,196,111	\$36,977,532	\$34,667,064	\$562,000,820

Table 23. —Fiscal Year 1993 accepted bonus bids by State and commodity from sales of Federal onshore mineral leases

	No. of Leases	Acres Leased	Accepted Bonus Bids		No. of Leases	Acres Leased	Accepted Bonus Bids
Alabama				Nevada			
Oil & Gas ..	31	15,834	\$ 46,082	Oil & Gas. . . .	229	312,749	1,903,802
Arizona				New Mexico			
Oil & Gas ..	3	3,680	7,360	Geothermal ..	1	40	80
Arkansas				Oil & Gas. . . .	318	129,367	4,387,215
Oil & Gas ..	23	5,948	65,290	Potassium . . .	1	640	6,560
California				New York			
Oil & Gas ..	32	21,563	111,982	Oil & Gas. . . .	1	102	204
Colorado				North Dakota			
Coal	2	1,862	1,167,900	Oil & Gas. . . .	182	85,251	1,523,052
Oil & Gas ..	215	154,986	2,525,149	Oklahoma			
Kansas				Oil & Gas. . . .	23	3,604	1,654,554
Oil & Gas ..	14	2,643	168,719	South Dakota			
Kentucky				Oil & Gas. . . .	3	572	1,144
Oil & Gas ..	1	1,968	3,936	Texas			
Louisiana				Oil & Gas. . . .	15	8,707	444,228
Oil & Gas ..	46	21,329	117,033	Utah			
Michigan				Oil & Gas. . . .	176	175,101	849,879
Oil & Gas ..	43	8,438	16,346	West Virginia			
Mississippi				Oil & Gas. . . .	6	6,756	3,144
Oil & Gas ..	50	11,352	90,049	Wyoming			
Montana				Coal	4	8,728	195,511,977
Oil & Gas ..	34	10,939	93,730	Oil & Gas. . . .	1,169	763,888	8,734,972
				Total	2,622	1,756,047	\$219,434,387

NOTE: Accepted bonus bids in tables 23 and 24 include both revenues actually collected in Fiscal Year (FY) 1993 and revenues that may be deferred until later years. Coal bonus payments may be deferred through five annual installments from the date of the lease sale. Bonus collections in tables 1 and 2 of this report represent actual payments received in Calendar Year (CY) 1993. Bonus revenues collected and deferred in FY 1993 in tables 23 and 24 will subsequently not correspond to bonus revenues collected in CY 1993 in tables 1 and 2.

SOURCE: "Public Land Statistics 1993," Bureau of Land Management, DOI.

Table 24.—Summary of accepted bonus bids from sales of Federal onshore mineral leases, Fiscal Years 1954-93

	Oil & Gas		Other Minerals		Totals	
	Acres Leased	Accepted Bonus Bids	Acres Leased	Accepted Bonus Bids	Acres Leased	Accepted Bonus Bids
1954	7,726	\$ 255,912	4,362	\$ 59,260	12,088	\$ 315,172
1955	16,145	833,305	3,319	414,804	19,464	1,248,109
1956	21,497	1,241,479	7,608	170,293	29,105	1,411,772
1957	182,233	1,197,405	14,663	297,265	196,896	1,494,670
1958	10,564	274,432	28,968	1,927,505	39,532	2,201,937
1959	32,283	882,831	20,474	305,847	52,757	1,188,678
1960	21,947	668,865	11,748	111,291	33,695	780,156
1961	27,466	12,395,374	25,863	1,030,725	53,329	13,426,099
1962	32,711	7,059,451	41,507	223,379	74,218	7,282,830
1963	53,124	2,089,236	54,244	475,288	107,368	2,564,524
1964	20,335	649,918	32,290	1,112,824	52,625	1,762,742
1965	46,572	1,805,432	30,009	1,072,714	76,581	2,878,146
1966	35,453	572,837	48,979	1,071,869	84,432	1,644,706
1967	61,665	764,296	47,606	936,656	109,271	1,700,952
1968	71,505	972,523	95,303	3,102,240	166,808	4,074,763
1969	36,969	754,543	—	—	36,969	754,543
1970	38,724	478,890	18,493	370,395	57,217	849,285
1971	52,102	1,163,136	28,706	7,627,114	80,808	8,790,250
1972	88,326	1,117,543	—	—	88,326	1,117,543
1973	89,315	2,203,370	133	33,635	89,448	2,237,005
1974	65,247	2,295,623	24,493	449,192,426	89,740	451,488,049
1975	112,401	8,202,991	362	3,618	112,763	8,206,609
1976	74,616	4,934,208	—	—	74,616	4,934,208
1977	80,529	7,820,947	—	—	80,529	7,820,947
1978	76,438	12,705,965	574	31,380	77,012	12,737,345
1979	62,447	7,597,171	6,475	816,008	68,922	8,413,179
1980	71,623	22,048,947	9,897	933,369	81,520	22,982,316
1981	126,070	103,314,389	60,034	25,358,616	186,104	128,673,005
1982	991,186	95,304,216	352,510	29,966,642	1,343,696	125,270,858
1983	131,702	31,150,106	173,694	30,958,099	305,396	62,108,205
1984	394,264	49,484,379	17,955	584,422	412,219	50,068,801
1985	517,612	47,367,665	4,444	227,094	522,056	47,594,759
1986	353,055	26,643,088	38,420	3,565,974	391,475	30,209,062
1987	211,488	33,345,494	6,333	1,407,220	217,821	34,752,714
1988	1,913,023	51,208,738	75,408	3,523,373	1,988,431	54,732,111
1989	2,831,737	62,847,022	26,963	16,746,107	2,858,700	79,593,129
1990	1,723,845	49,363,154	3,648	1,709,099	1,727,493	51,072,253
1991	1,845,365	41,493,134	10,224	8,061,021	1,855,589	49,554,155
1992	1,118,816	18,804,174	26,764	3,898,016	1,145,580	22,702,190
1993	1,744,777	22,747,870	11,270	196,686,517	1,756,047	219,434,387
Total . .	15,392,903	\$736,060,059	1,363,743	\$794,012,105	16,756,646	\$1,530,072,164

SOURCE: "Public Land Statistics 1993," Bureau of Land Management, DOI.

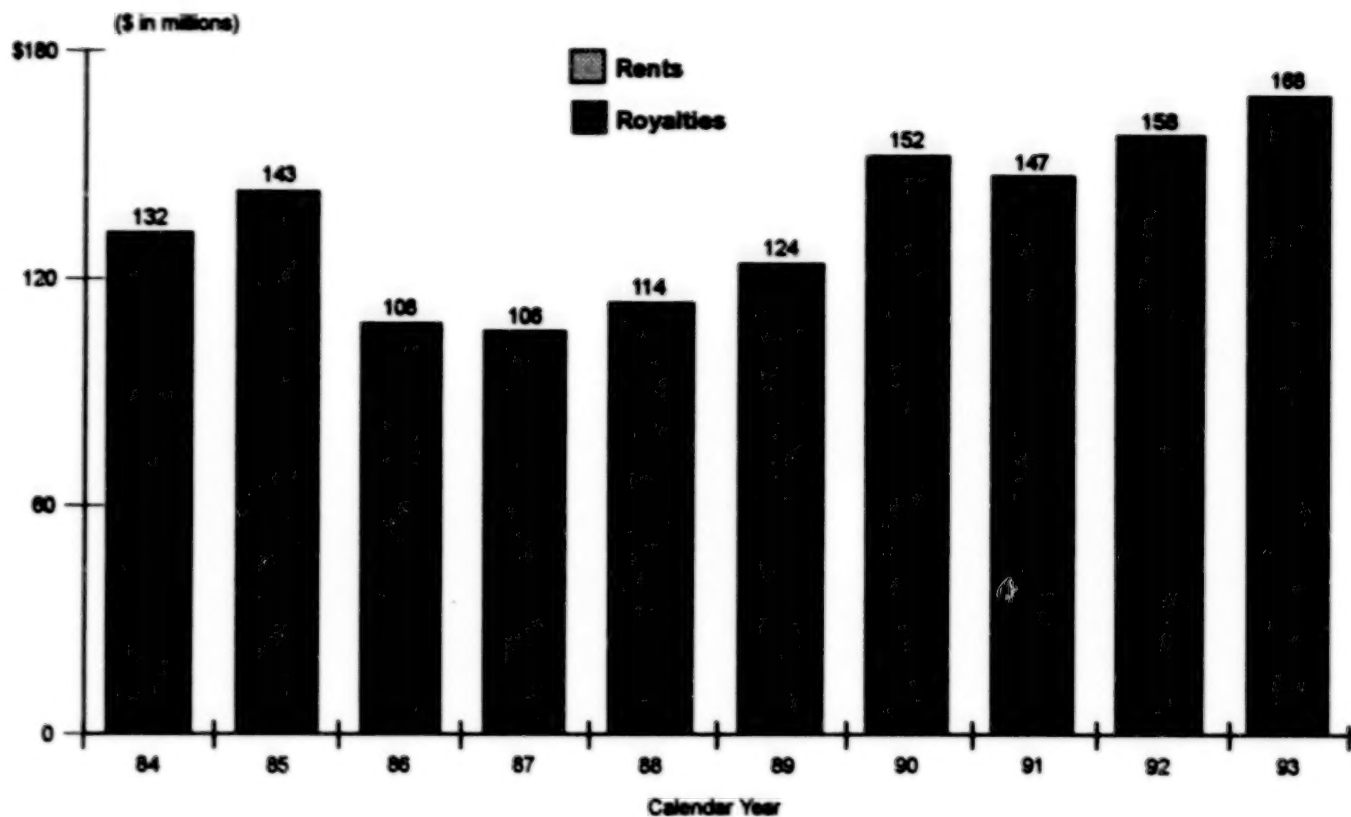


Figure 27. - Revenues from Indian leases by source, 1984-93

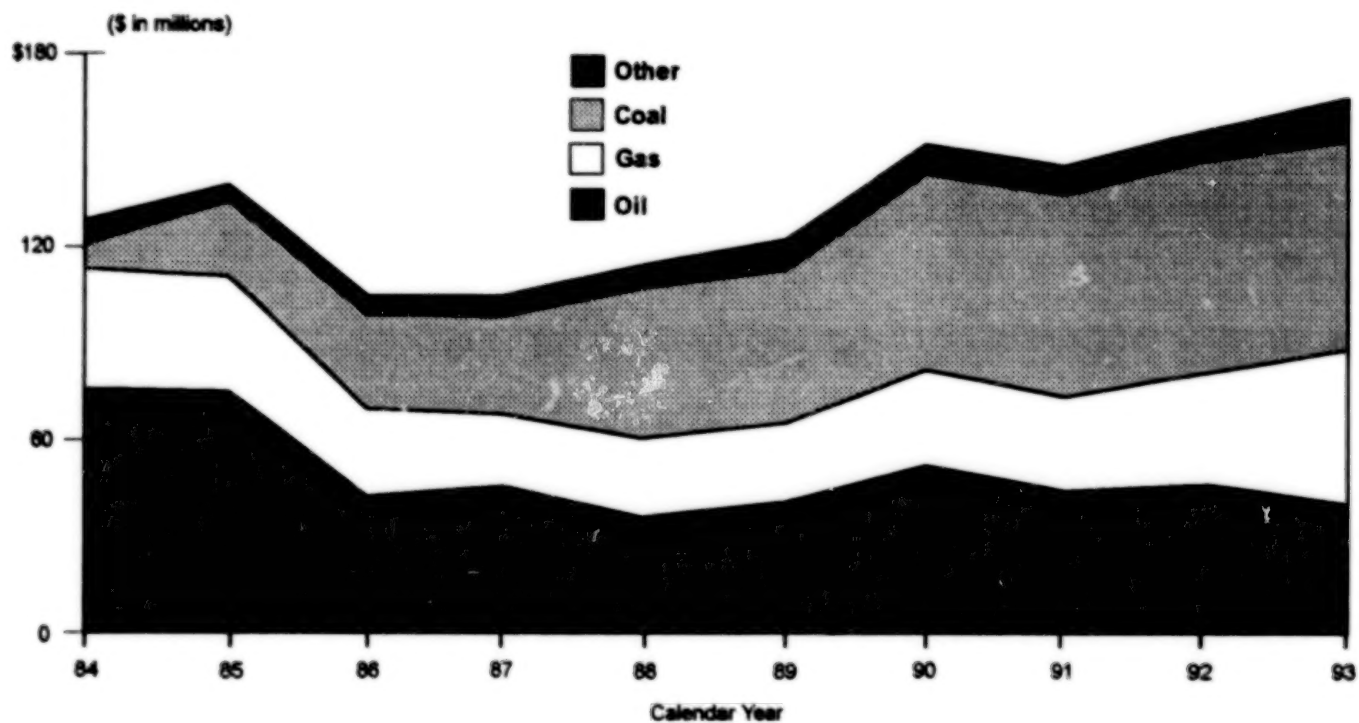


Figure 28. - Royalties from Indian leases by commodity, 1984-93

Indian Mineral Revenues

Revenues from rents and royalties on Indian lands rose 6.6 percent, from \$157.8 million in 1992 to \$168.2 million in 1993 (tables 1 and 2, and figure 27). The increase is attributed primarily to higher natural gas sales volume and royalties in 1993. Indian revenues addressed in this publication exclude the Cook Inlet Region, Inc., in Alaska and the Osage Nation, which collect their own revenues.

Rents from Indian mineral leases were up \$494,256 from 1992 to 1993. Royalties grew by 6.4 percent, from \$156.4 million in 1992 to \$166.4 million in 1993. Significant increases in royalty receipts from copper, gas, and sand and gravel were offset, in part, by a decline in royalties from coal, gas plant products, and oil (tables 2 and 25, and figures 27 and 28).

Indian oil sales volume fell by 4.8 percent, or 730,435 barrels, during the year. Oil royalties fell by 13 percent, from \$46.4 million in 1992 to \$40.4 million in 1993 (table 25 and figure 29). The decline in royalties is due to falling oil prices during the year caused by low demand in Europe and Japan and the abundant supply of oil on international markets.

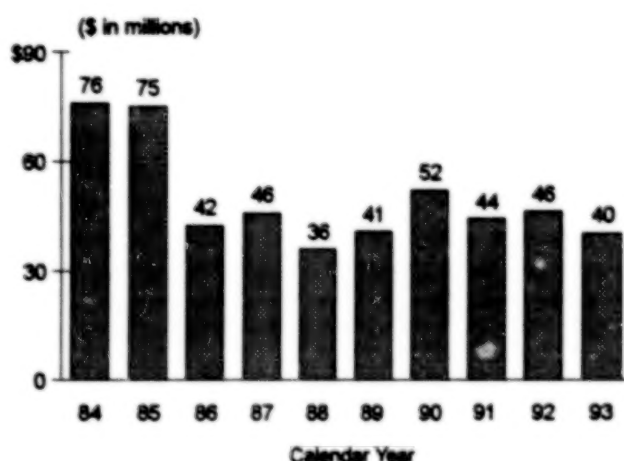


Figure 29. - Oil royalties from Indian leases, 1984-93

Indian gas sales volume rose 26.3 percent while gas royalties jumped 38.7 percent, from \$34.6 million in 1992 to \$48 million in 1993 (table 25 and figure 30). The growth is due to stronger U.S. economic performance, cold

winter weather, and increased consumption in the residential and industrial sectors. Industry restructuring and changes in the gas market have eliminated the excess productive capacity of the past decade, leaving supply and demand in better balance.

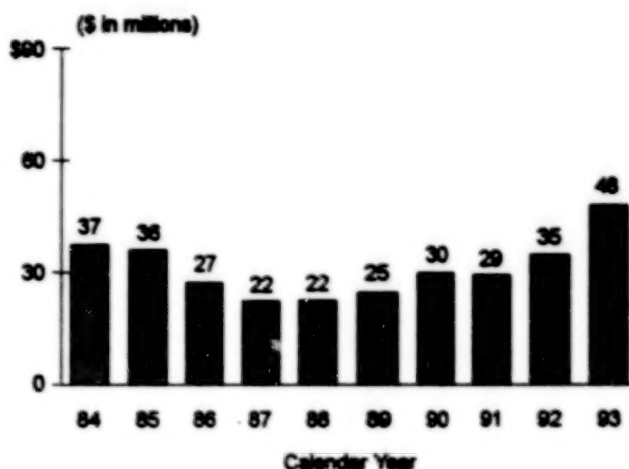


Figure 30. - Gas royalties from Indian leases, 1984-93

Indian coal sales volume fell by 53,305 short tons in 1993. Coal royalties were down 1.8 percent, or \$1.2 million during the period (table 25 and figure 31). Coal royalties continue to provide the largest source of revenue to the Indian community from mineral leasing (tables 25 and 26, and figure 28).

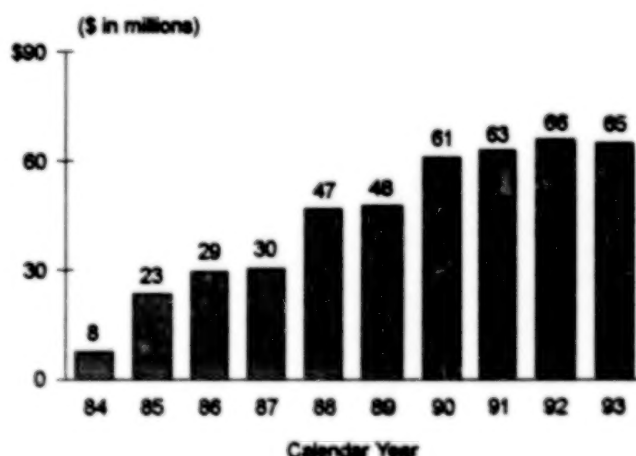


Figure 31. - Coal royalties from Indian leases, 1984-93

Royalties from minerals other than oil, gas, and coal rose 39.9 percent, from \$9.5 million in 1992 to \$13.2 million in 1993 (table 25 and figure 32). Increased royalties from copper, phosphate, and sand and gravel were offset, in part, by lower revenues from chat, gas plant products, and gypsum (table 26).

The U.S. Department of the Interior administered 7,507 mineral leases, licenses, permits, and applications on 2.5 million acres on Indian lands in 1993 (tables 40 and 41). This number includes 4,109 producing or producible Indian oil and gas leases on 1.7 million acres (tables 32 and 33). The figure further includes 6 coal leases on 123,998 acres (tables 34 and 35), and 59 leases for minerals other than oil, gas, and coal on 21,570 acres (tables 36 and 37).

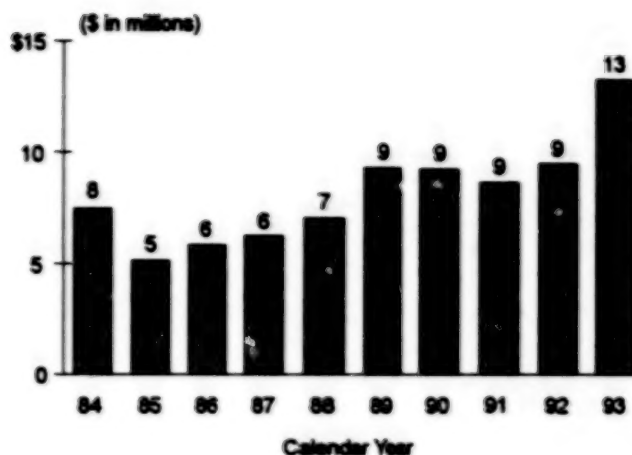


Figure 32. - Other royalties from Indian leases, 1984-93

Participating Indian Tribes

Alabama-Coushatta
Arapahoe
Assiniboine Sioux
Blackfeet
Caddo
Campo Band Mission Indians
Cherokee
Cheyenne Arapaho
Chickasaw
Chillico Indian School
Chippewa-Cree
Choctaw
Citizen Band Potawatomi
Colorado River
Creek
Creek-Thlopthlocco
Crow
Delaware
Ft. Mohave

Gila River Indian Community
Hopi
Jicarilla Apache
Laguna Pueblo
La Posta Band Mission Indians
Makah
Mescalero Apache
Morongo Band Mission Indians
Navajo
Northern Ute
Pala Band Mission Indians
Pawnee
Ponca
Pueblo of San Ildefonso
Pueblo of Taos
Pueblo of Tesuque
Pueblo of Zia
Pyramid Lake Paiute
Quinault

Sac and Fox
Salt River-Pima Maricopa
San Carlos Apache
Sandia Pueblo
San Felipe Pueblo
San Juan Pueblo
Santa Ana Pueblo
Seminole
Shoshone
Shoshone Bannock
Soboba Band Mission Indians
Southern Ute
Spokane
Tohono O'dham
Ute Mountain Ute
Wichita
Yavapai-Prescott

Note: The Indian Tribes listed above are served by the Minerals Management Service through the Bureau of Indian Affairs, U.S. Department of the Interior.

Table 25.—Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by State and commodity from Indian mineral leases, Calendar Years 1937-83

	1937-88	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1937-93
Alaska							
Gas in Mcf							
Sales Volume	277,556	0	0	0	0	0	277,556
Sales Value \$	39,269	0	0	0	0	0 \$	39,269
Royalties \$	6,541	0	0	0	0	0 \$	6,541
Total Royalties							
All Minerals \$	6,541	0	0	0	0	0 \$	6,541
	1937-88	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1937-93
Arizona							
Oil in Barrels							
Sales Volume	19,457,505	126,408	117,987	116,939	87,672	85,711	19,992,222
Sales Value \$	114,008,885	\$ 2,185,278	\$ 2,429,422	\$ 2,322,258	\$ 1,585,035	\$ 1,407,826	\$ 123,938,704
Royalties \$	18,522,279	\$ 360,929	\$ 402,942	\$ 384,726	\$ 259,247	\$ 231,635	\$ 20,161,758
Gas in Mcf							
Sales Volume	12,882,402	7,640	12,441	358,699	394,732	49,150	13,705,064
Sales Value \$	2,738,765	\$ 10,418	\$ 14,700	\$ 277,677	\$ 380,899	\$ 38,927	\$ 3,461,386
Royalties \$	344,041	\$ 1,302	\$ 1,844	\$ 45,683	\$ 63,199	\$ 4,866	\$ 460,935
Coal in Tons							
Sales Volume	164,595,105	11,118,215	12,621,393	17,877,672	12,951,372	12,257,727	231,421,484
Sales Value \$	\$1,947,982,168	\$226,502,328	\$243,469,458	\$264,020,527	\$264,235,116	\$264,025,579	\$3,230,235,176
Royalties \$	87,259,599	\$ 19,374,672	\$ 29,236,716	\$ 33,174,586	\$ 33,054,106	\$ 32,999,499	\$ 235,099,178
Other Products							
Sales Value \$	355,265,275	\$ 34,554,658	\$ 30,679,027	\$ 28,194,247	\$ 36,798,858	\$131,729,386	\$ 617,221,451
Royalties \$	36,451,854	\$ 4,495,482	\$ 4,155,102	\$ 3,261,684	\$ 4,244,011	\$ 7,947,579	\$ 60,555,712
Total Royalties							
All Minerals \$	142,577,773	\$ 24,232,385	\$ 33,796,604	\$ 36,866,679	\$ 37,620,563	\$ 41,183,579	\$ 316,277,583
	1937-88	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1937-93
California							
Other Products							
Sales Value \$	32,978,136	\$ 792,547	\$ 10,398,711	\$ 6,226,845	\$ 4,569,201	\$ 4,373,269	\$ 59,338,709
Royalties \$	3,538,697	\$ 46,546	\$ 1,291,546	\$ 682,736	\$ 474,087	\$ 584,924	\$ 6,618,536
Total Royalties							
All Minerals \$	3,538,697	\$ 46,546	\$ 1,291,546	\$ 682,736	\$ 474,087	\$ 584,924	\$ 6,618,536

Table 25.—Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by State and commodity from Indian mineral leases, Calendar Years 1937-93 (cont.)

	1937-88	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1937-93
Colorado							
Oil in Barrels							
Sales Volume	4,859,972	136,452	124,430	89,151	165,532	128,491	5,504,028
Sales Value	\$ 52,031,873	\$ 2,293,182	\$ 2,543,710	\$ 1,741,764	\$ 3,159,855	\$ 2,061,257	\$ 63,831,641
Royalties	\$ 8,175,450	\$ 329,878	\$ 332,234	\$ 231,983	\$ 524,866	\$ 398,970	\$ 9,993,381
Gas in Mcf							
Sales Volume	571,326,696	24,288,051	36,584,090	41,618,059	59,788,870	88,743,753	822,349,519
Sales Value	\$389,322,081	\$36,961,936	\$56,451,514	\$57,045,444	\$84,731,177	\$143,541,639	\$768,053,791
Royalties	\$ 49,349,603	\$ 4,643,232	\$ 6,599,683	\$ 7,047,036	\$10,990,326	\$ 18,666,573	\$ 97,296,453
Coal in Tons							
Sales Volume	1,659	0	0	0	0	0	1,659
Sales Value	\$ 7,723	0	0	0	0	0	\$ 7,723
Royalties	\$ 198	0	0	0	0	0	\$ 198
Other Products							
Sales Value	\$ 3,344,978	\$ 679,729	\$ 2,363,452	\$ 140,653	\$ (129,325)	\$ (432,585)	\$ 5,966,902
Royalties	\$ 446,102	\$ 82,662	\$ 279,369	\$ 11,833	\$ (12,289)	\$ (27,255)	\$ 780,422
Total Royalties							
All Minerals	\$ 57,971,353	\$ 5,055,772	\$ 7,211,286	\$ 7,290,852	\$11,502,903	\$ 19,038,288	\$108,070,454
	1937-88	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1937-93
Florida							
Oil in Barrels							
Sales Volume	4,688	0	0	0	0	0	4,688
Sales Value	\$ 51,367	0	0	0	0	0	\$ 51,367
Royalties	\$ 6,422	0	0	0	0	0	\$ 6,422
Other Products							
Sales Value	\$ 451,024	0	0	0	0	0	\$ 451,024
Royalties	\$ 45,103	0	0	0	0	0	\$ 45,103
Total Royalties							
All Minerals	\$ 51,525	0	0	0	0	0	\$ 51,525
	1937-88	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1937-93
Idaho							
Other Products							
Sales Value	\$238,903,564	\$22,681,048	\$16,439,381	\$14,892,748	\$13,683,175	\$ 14,655,816	\$321,260,732
Royalties	\$ 22,726,875	\$ 2,430,332	\$ 1,764,968	\$ 2,098,051	\$ 1,750,810	\$ 1,823,056	\$ 32,594,092
Total Royalties							
All Minerals	\$ 22,726,875	\$ 2,430,332	\$ 1,764,968	\$ 2,098,051	\$ 1,750,810	\$ 1,823,056	\$ 32,594,092

Table 25.—Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by State and commodity from Indian mineral leases, Calendar Years 1937-83 (cont.)

	1937-88	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1937-93
Michigan							
Oil in Barrels							
Sales Volume	42,758	1,911	1,588	788	797	630	48,472
Sales Value \$	418,997	\$ 33,718	\$ 35,474	\$ 16,598	\$ 15,665	\$ 11,028	\$ 531,480
Royalties \$	56,091	\$ 5,072	\$ 5,163	\$ 2,291	\$ 2,112	\$ 1,540	\$ 72,269
Gas in Mcf							
Sales Volume	23,210	416	98	5	54	23	23,806
Sales Value \$	21,922	\$ 1,016	\$ 273	\$ 13	\$ 151	\$ 66	\$ 23,441
Royalties \$	2,685	\$ 126	\$ 34	\$ 2	\$ 19	\$ 8	\$ 2,874
Total Royalties							
All Minerals \$	58,776	\$ 5,198	\$ 5,197	\$ 2,293	\$ 2,131	\$ 1,548	\$ 75,143
	1937-88	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1937-93
Minnesota							
Other Products							
Sales Value \$	178,461	0	0	0	0	0	\$ 178,461
Royalties \$	6,455	0	0	0	0	0	\$ 6,455
Total Royalties							
All Minerals \$	6,455	0	0	0	0	0	\$ 6,455
	1937-88	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1937-93
Montana							
Oil in Barrels							
Sales Volume	92,103,595	994,782	1,038,722	873,540	940,203	1,016,902	96,967,744
Sales Value	\$565,118,481	\$16,531,892	\$ 21,939,267	\$16,561,864	\$16,228,556	\$15,771,788	\$652,151,818
Royalties	\$ 76,894,383	\$ 2,567,636	\$ 3,402,852	\$ 2,601,748	\$ 2,411,597	\$ 2,424,425	\$ 90,302,641
Gas in Mcf							
Sales Volume	28,131,607	1,171,877	1,372,922	1,091,463	1,376,812	1,701,053	34,845,734
Sales Value	\$ 29,368,577	\$ 2,015,268	\$ 2,639,673	\$ 1,908,925	\$ 2,265,278	\$ 3,189,847	\$ 41,387,568
Royalties	\$ 4,387,341	\$ 284,935	\$ 367,577	\$ 272,733	\$ 339,656	\$ 481,561	\$ 6,133,803
Coal in Tons							
Sales Volume	46,142,021	2,614,973	2,730,964	2,979,447	2,299,856	3,517,511	60,284,772
Sales Value	\$378,886,593	\$18,855,032	\$18,422,448	\$18,395,721	\$11,591,274	\$28,040,475	\$474,191,543
Royalties	\$ 23,630,810	\$ 1,489,332	\$ 1,499,932	\$ 1,367,295	\$ 1,175,285	\$ 1,785,621	\$ 30,948,275
Other Products							
Sales Value	\$ 17,356,449	\$ 25,988	\$ 29,315	\$ 30,381	\$ 32,868	\$ 93,868	\$ 17,568,869
Royalties	\$ 1,032,855	\$ 1,037	\$ 1,824	\$ 1,702	\$ 3,385	\$ 8,962	\$ 1,049,765
Total Royalties							
All Minerals	\$105,945,389	\$ 4,342,940	\$ 5,272,185	\$ 4,243,478	\$ 3,929,923	\$ 4,700,569	\$128,434,484

Table 25.—Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by State and commodity from Indian mineral leases, Calendar Years 1937-93 (cont.)

	1937-88	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1937-93
Nevada							
Other Products							
Sales Value \$	8,327,458	\$ 1,802,814	\$ 1,276,614	\$ 988,381	\$ 1,148,408	\$ 1,554,294	\$ 15,097,989
Royalties \$	753,131	\$ 150,129	\$ 103,042	\$ 82,116	\$ 98,307	\$ 145,813	\$ 1,330,538
Total Royalties							
All Minerals \$	753,131	\$ 150,129	\$ 103,042	\$ 82,116	\$ 98,307	\$ 145,813	\$ 1,330,538
	1937-88	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1937-93
New Mexico							
Oil in Barrels							
Sales Volume	107,637,345	1,490,861	1,358,619	1,133,772	1,284,980	1,167,505	114,072,882
Sales Value \$	754,091,451	\$ 26,109,382	\$ 30,130,817	\$ 23,585,103	\$ 23,490,282	\$ 19,629,051	\$ 877,036,086
Royalties \$	104,596,683	\$ 3,499,813	\$ 4,175,026	\$ 3,343,961	\$ 3,441,379	\$ 2,859,905	\$ 121,916,767
Gas in Mcf							
Sales Volume	1,665,272,930	24,707,624	38,505,580	39,267,452	45,142,344	51,673,798	1,864,569,728
Sales Value \$	\$1,275,237,218	\$ 42,749,789	\$ 67,979,864	\$ 61,866,890	\$ 76,521,999	\$ 99,842,377	\$1,624,198,137
Royalties \$	166,636,791	\$ 5,458,029	\$ 8,406,848	\$ 7,494,313	\$ 9,505,570	\$ 12,922,892	\$ 210,424,443
Coal in Tons							
Sales Volume	180,542,040	13,249,499	12,173,961	11,233,313	12,893,539	12,316,224	242,408,576
Sales Value \$	\$1,889,451,180	\$253,595,409	\$269,740,481	\$241,543,336	\$272,059,280	\$249,852,677	\$3,176,242,363
Royalties \$	105,097,235	\$ 26,813,923	\$ 30,054,848	\$ 28,341,403	\$ 31,689,497	\$ 29,964,701	\$ 251,981,607
Other Products							
Sales Value \$	710,133,453	\$ 13,064,068	\$ 6,087,903	\$ 12,135,489	\$ 11,268,429	\$ 10,481,841	\$ 763,171,183
Royalties \$	102,110,135	\$ 1,602,034	\$ 948,599	\$ 1,718,742	\$ 1,812,566	\$ 1,762,046	\$ 109,954,122
Total Royalties							
All Minerals \$	478,440,844	\$ 37,373,799	\$ 43,585,321	\$ 40,898,419	\$ 46,449,012	\$ 47,509,544	\$ 694,256,939
	1937-88	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1937-93
North Dakota							
Oil in Barrels							
Sales Volume	9,270,640	93,598	122,459	227,303	202,633	148,941	10,065,574
Sales Value \$	51,287,326	\$ 1,587,414	\$ 2,635,200	\$ 4,355,127	\$ 3,646,932	\$ 2,465,491	\$ 65,977,490
Royalties \$	6,836,278	\$ 230,633	\$ 395,625	\$ 683,755	\$ 560,405	\$ 371,120	\$ 9,077,816
Gas in Mcf							
Sales Volume	10,836,244	136,706	185,369	134,269	232,426	107,177	11,632,191
Sales Value \$	1,916,747	\$ 77,684	\$ 174,895	\$ 156,410	\$ 111,027	\$ 116,433	\$ 2,553,196
Royalties \$	246,852	\$ 10,165	\$ 23,737	\$ 24,436	\$ 16,786	\$ 17,391	\$ 339,364
Coal in Tons							
Sales Volume	2,921	0	0	0	0	0	2,921
Sales Value \$	8,834	0	0	0	0	0	8,834
Royalties \$	540	0	0	0	0	0	540
Other Products							
Sales Value \$	5,169,161	\$ 82,662	\$ 95,961	\$ 60,235	\$ 155,682	\$ 106,691	\$ 5,670,392
Royalties \$	396,881	\$ 8,828	\$ 12,191	\$ 7,198	\$ 18,764	\$ 9,947	\$ 453,809
Total Royalties							
All Minerals \$	7,480,551	\$ 249,626	\$ 431,548	\$ 715,391	\$ 595,955	\$ 398,458	\$ 9,871,529

Table 25.—Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by State and commodity from Indian mineral leases, Calendar Years 1937-83 (cont.)

	1937-88	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1937-93
Oklahoma							
Oil in Barrels							
Sales Volume	389,776,801	2,926,504	2,447,881	2,501,264	2,424,784	2,046,793	382,124,027
Sales Value	\$1,823,913,833	\$51,139,525	\$52,876,286	\$50,377,582	\$44,426,228	\$35,283,885	\$2,058,017,339
Royalties	\$231,373,967	\$7,063,189	\$7,957,300	\$7,445,752	\$6,775,600	\$5,101,160	\$285,716,968
Gas in Mcf							
Sales Volume	980,805,680	40,978,372	37,303,356	34,631,405	28,087,004	25,093,022	1,144,898,819
Sales Value	\$1,051,416,383	\$65,413,470	\$60,351,360	\$51,642,176	\$46,500,233	\$51,584,467	\$1,326,908,089
Royalties	\$132,619,057	\$8,105,099	\$9,300,449	\$8,135,186	\$7,559,284	\$9,034,465	\$174,753,540
Coal in Tons							
Sales Volume	9,375,686	0	0	0	0	0	9,375,686
Sales Value	\$37,232,091	0	0	0	0	0	\$37,232,091
Royalties	\$1,050,777	0	0	0	0	0	\$1,050,777
Other Products							
Sales Value	\$320,095,104	\$3,315,661	\$3,632,751	\$4,382,983	\$3,186,489	\$3,376,788	\$337,989,776
Royalties	\$24,715,612	\$255,916	\$338,679	\$377,181	\$446,559	\$317,472	\$26,451,419
Total Royalties							
All Minerals	\$389,759,413	\$15,424,204	\$17,926,428	\$15,958,119	\$14,781,443	\$14,453,097	\$467,972,704
	1937-88	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1937-93
South Dakota							
Oil in Barrels							
Sales Volume	89,274	5,781	6,888	5,512	5,706	4,805	117,966
Sales Value	\$1,334,227	\$81,431	\$121,475	\$96,134	\$90,314	\$60,964	\$1,784,545
Royalties	\$233,767	\$16,243	\$24,295	\$19,227	\$17,862	\$12,193	\$323,587
Coal in Tons							
Sales Volume	15,876	0	0	0	0	0	15,876
Sales Value	\$72,302	0	0	0	0	0	\$72,302
Royalties	\$3,175	0	0	0	0	0	\$3,175
Other Products							
Sales Value	\$5,950,624	0	0	0	0	0	\$5,950,624
Royalties	\$474,609	0	0	0	0	0	\$474,609
Total Royalties							
All Minerals	\$711,551	\$16,243	\$24,295	\$19,227	\$17,862	\$12,193	\$801,371
	1937-88	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1937-93
Texas							
Oil in Barrels							
Sales Volume	0	29,655	129,948	143,160	160,376	165,853	628,992
Sales Value	0	\$548,322	\$2,964,277	\$2,949,989	\$3,109,556	\$2,883,637	\$12,455,781
Royalties	0	\$68,540	\$555,380	\$575,472	\$580,685	\$564,507	\$2,344,584
Gas in Mcf							
Sales Volume	0	256,610	1,329,895	2,131,788	2,492,135	2,118,952	8,329,380
Sales Value	0	\$397,745	\$2,433,707	\$3,133,728	\$4,147,486	\$4,677,144	\$14,789,810
Royalties	0	\$50,116	\$443,073	\$576,606	\$752,980	\$878,613	\$2,701,388
Total Royalties							
All Minerals	0	\$118,656	\$998,463	\$1,152,078	\$1,333,665	\$1,443,120	\$5,045,962

Table 25.—Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by State and commodity from Indian mineral leases, Calendar Years 1937-93 (cont.)

	1937-88	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1937-93
Utah							
Oil in Barrels							
Sales Volume	414,370,653	6,762,666	7,193,799	6,638,655	7,681,932	7,837,548	450,485,253
Sales Value	\$3,299,861,767	\$125,647,412	\$161,668,148	\$141,378,735	\$150,196,064	\$137,830,240	\$4,016,582,366
Royalties	\$ 494,642,681	\$ 18,919,988	\$ 24,880,001	\$ 21,602,056	\$ 25,067,256	\$ 23,007,348	\$ 608,119,330
Gas in Mcf							
Sales Volume	292,211,919	6,419,454	4,820,609	6,401,441	8,863,289	8,292,811	327,009,523
Sales Value	\$ 254,805,704	\$ 13,196,980	\$ 12,849,810	\$ 18,440,102	\$ 21,355,488	\$ 20,930,432	\$ 341,378,516
Royalties	\$ 38,578,113	\$ 2,005,646	\$ 2,187,760	\$ 3,187,615	\$ 3,299,076	\$ 3,202,965	\$ 52,461,175
Other Products							
Sales Value	\$ 176,333,616	\$ 1,753,902	\$ 2,658,367	\$ 1,871,708	\$ 3,818,719	\$ 3,240,060	\$ 189,676,372
Royalties	\$ 11,878,943	\$ 206,018	\$ 297,327	\$ 227,317	\$ 519,516	\$ 365,348	\$ 13,494,469
Total Royalties							
All Minerals	\$ 545,099,737	\$ 21,131,652	\$ 27,365,088	\$ 25,016,988	\$ 28,885,848	\$ 26,575,661	\$ 674,074,974
	1937-88	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1937-93
Washington							
Gas in Mcf							
Sales Volume	2,939	0	0	0	0	0	2,939
Sales Value	\$ 1,170	0	0	0	0	0	\$ 1,170
Royalties	\$ 146	0	0	0	0	0	\$ 146
Other Products							
Sales Value	\$ 48,790,853	\$ 27,620	\$ 520,108	\$ 527,810	\$ 763,737	\$ 1,545,916	\$ 52,176,044
Royalties	\$ 5,038,314	\$ 3,615	\$ 49,958	\$ 41,032	\$ 70,259	\$ 284,272	\$ 5,487,450
Total Royalties							
All Minerals	\$ 5,038,460	\$ 3,615	\$ 49,958	\$ 41,032	\$ 70,259	\$ 284,272	\$ 5,487,596
	1937-88	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1937-93
Wisconsin							
Other Products							
Sales Value	\$ 40,711	0	0	0	0	0	\$ 40,711
Royalties	\$ 3,271	0	0	0	0	0	\$ 3,271
Total Royalties							
All Minerals	\$ 3,271	0	0	0	0	0	\$ 3,271

Table 25.—Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by State and commodity from Indian mineral leases, Calendar Years 1937-83 (cont.)

	1937-88	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1937-93
Wyoming							
Oil in Barrels							
Sales Volume	250,981,376	2,903,945	2,775,325	2,446,113	2,377,418	1,998,419	263,482,596
Sales Value	\$1,385,584,990	\$ 43,644,439	\$ 53,113,393	\$ 39,998,659	\$ 33,763,484	\$ 26,496,232	\$1,582,581,197
Royalties	\$ 190,176,825	\$ 7,773,964	\$ 10,076,457	\$ 7,540,665	\$ 6,745,055	\$ 5,385,643	\$ 235,698,609
Gas in Mcf							
Sales Volume	334,783,972	16,485,447	6,825,391	6,350,739	5,307,732	11,226,343	380,979,624
Sales Value	\$ 263,623,221	\$ 29,708,116	\$ 16,831,502	\$ 15,716,594	\$ 12,741,101	\$ 17,648,161	\$ 356,268,695
Royalties	\$ 39,266,180	\$ 4,074,330	\$ 2,419,975	\$ 2,439,482	\$ 2,103,759	\$ 2,821,107	\$ 53,124,833
Other Products							
Sales Value	\$ 6,692,681	\$ 9,689	\$ 3,811	\$ 1,189,504	\$ 314,803	\$ 239,834	\$ 8,450,322
Royalties	\$ 649,285	\$ 411	\$ 527	\$ 137,749	\$ 37,633	\$ 10,484	\$ 836,089
Total Royalties							
All Minerals	\$ 238,092,290	\$ 11,848,705	\$ 12,496,959	\$ 10,117,896	\$ 8,886,447	\$ 8,217,234	\$ 289,699,531
	1937-88	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1937-93
Indian Totals							
Oil in Barrels							
Sales Volume	1,268,594,807	15,472,363	15,317,646	14,176,197	15,332,033	14,601,598	1,343,494,444
Sales Value	\$8,047,683,197	\$269,801,995	\$330,457,469	\$283,383,813	\$279,711,971	\$243,901,399	\$9,454,939,844
Royalties	\$1,139,514,826	\$ 40,835,885	\$ 52,207,285	\$ 44,431,636	\$ 46,386,052	\$ 40,358,446	\$1,363,734,142
Gas in Mcf							
Sales Volume	3,896,355,135	114,452,197	126,939,751	131,985,320	149,685,398	189,006,082	4,608,423,883
Sales Value	\$3,268,291,057	\$190,532,422	\$219,727,298	\$210,187,959	\$248,754,839	\$341,569,493	\$4,479,063,068
Royalties	\$ 431,437,350	\$ 24,632,980	\$ 29,750,975	\$ 29,223,094	\$ 34,630,655	\$ 48,030,441	\$ 597,705,495
Coal in Tons							
Sales Volume	400,675,308	26,982,687	27,526,318	32,090,432	28,144,767	28,091,462	543,510,974
Sales Value	\$4,253,640,891	\$498,952,769	\$531,632,387	\$543,959,584	\$547,885,670	\$541,918,731	\$6,917,990,032
Royalties	\$ 217,042,334	\$ 47,677,927	\$ 60,791,496	\$ 62,883,284	\$ 65,918,888	\$ 64,749,821	\$ 519,063,750
Other Products							
Sales Value	\$1,930,016,548	\$ 78,790,386	\$ 74,185,401	\$ 70,640,984	\$ 75,611,044	\$170,965,178	\$2,400,209,541
Royalties	\$ 210,268,122	\$ 9,283,010	\$ 9,243,132	\$ 8,647,341	\$ 9,461,508	\$13,232,648	\$ 260,135,601
Total Royalties							
All Minerals	\$1,998,262,632	\$122,429,802	\$151,992,888	\$145,185,355	\$156,397,215	\$186,371,356	\$2,740,639,248

Table 26.— Calendar Year 1993 sales volume, sales value, and royalties by commodity and State from Indian mineral leases

	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties Received
Chat			
Oklahoma	197,034	\$ 197,034	\$ 59,110
Coal			
Arizona	12,257,727	\$264,025,579	\$32,999,499
Montana	3,517,511	28,040,475	1,785,621
New Mexico	<u>12,316,224</u>	<u>249,852,677</u>	<u>29,964,701</u>
Subtotal	28,091,462	\$541,918,731	\$64,749,821
Copper			
Arizona	190,565	\$122,712,533	\$ 6,580,246
Gas			
Arizona	49,150	\$ 38,927	\$ 4,866
Colorado	85,743,753	143,541,639	18,666,573
Michigan	23	66	8
Montana	1,701,053	3,189,847	481,561
New Mexico	51,673,798	99,842,377	12,922,892
North Dakota	107,177	116,433	17,391
Oklahoma	25,093,022	51,584,467	9,034,465
Texas	2,118,952	4,677,144	878,613
Utah	8,292,811	20,930,432	3,202,965
Wyoming	<u>11,226,343</u>	<u>17,648,161</u>	<u>2,821,107</u>
Subtotal	189,006,082	\$341,569,493	\$48,030,441
Gas Lost			
New Mexico	(128,749)	\$ (188,751)	\$ (23,594)
Utah	<u>300</u>	<u>732</u>	<u>91</u>
Subtotal	(128,449)	\$ (188,019)	\$ (23,503)
Gas Plant Products			
Colorado	(1,287,232)	\$ (432,948)	\$ (27,302)
Montana	335,548	93,868	8,962
New Mexico	18,413,998	4,314,967	307,095
North Dakota	361,669	106,119	9,876
Oklahoma	6,457,786	1,769,880	210,328
Utah	10,316,085	3,217,631	381,841
Wyoming	<u>559,438</u>	<u>237,606</u>	<u>10,082</u>
Subtotal	35,157,292	\$ 9,307,123	\$ 880,682
Gypsum			
New Mexico	404,445	\$ 1,617,780	\$ 336,248
Limestone			
Oklahoma	223,478	\$ 938,608	\$ 24,583

Table 26.—Calendar Year 1993 sales volume, sales value, and royalties by commodity and State from Indian mineral leases (cont.)

	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties Received
Oil			
Arizona	85,711	\$ 1,407,826	\$ 231,635
Colorado	128,491	2,061,257	398,970
Michigan	630	11,028	1,540
Montana	1,016,902	15,771,788	2,424,425
New Mexico	1,167,505	19,629,051	2,859,905
North Dakota	148,941	2,465,491	371,120
Oklahoma	2,046,793	35,283,885	5,101,160
South Dakota	4,805	60,964	12,193
Texas	165,853	2,883,637	584,507
Utah	7,837,548	137,630,240	23,007,348
Wyoming	1,998,419	28,496,232	5,385,643
Subtotal	14,601,598	\$ 243,901,399	\$ 40,358,446
Oil Lost			
Colorado	26	\$ 363	\$ 47
Utah	690	21,697	3,616
Wyoming	140	2,228	402
Subtotal	856	\$ 24,288	\$ 4,065
Phosphate			
Idaho	990,014	\$ 14,655,816	\$ 1,823,056
Sand and Gravel			
Arizona	2,121,546	\$ 8,271,765	\$ 1,352,763
California	827,143	4,373,269	584,924
Nevada	422,312	1,554,294	145,813
New Mexico	1,670,244	4,737,845	1,142,297
Oklahoma	161,970	471,266	23,451
Washington	559,517	1,190,872	229,904
Subtotal	5,762,732	\$ 20,599,311	\$ 3,479,152
Silica Sand			
Arizona	33,115	\$ 745,088	\$ 14,570
Sulfur			
North Dakota	35	\$ 572	\$ 71
Uranium			
Washington	16,058	\$ 355,044	\$ 54,368
Total		\$1,298,354,801	\$166,371,356

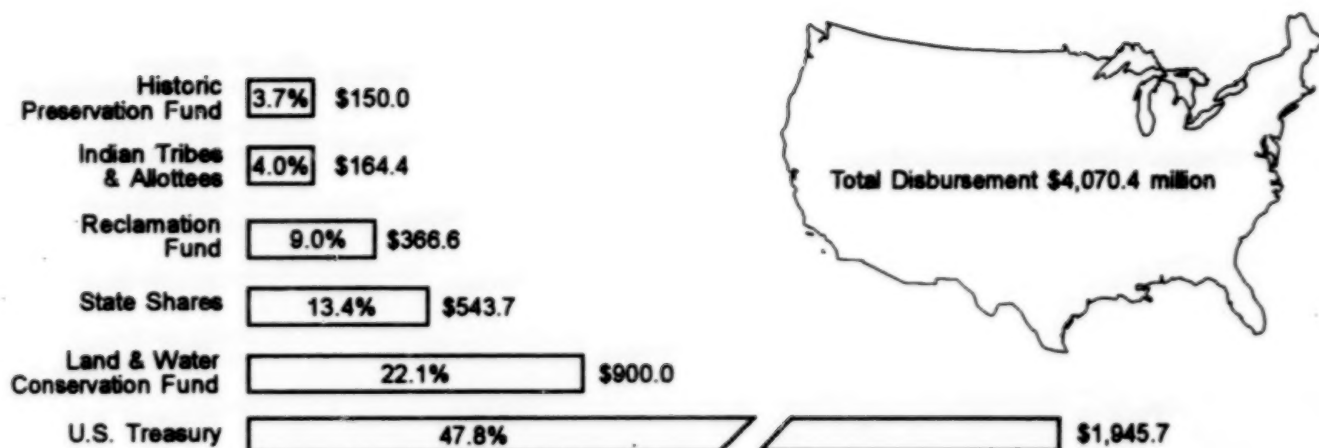


Figure 33. – Disbursement of mineral revenues, in millions, from Federal and Indian leases, Fiscal Year 1993

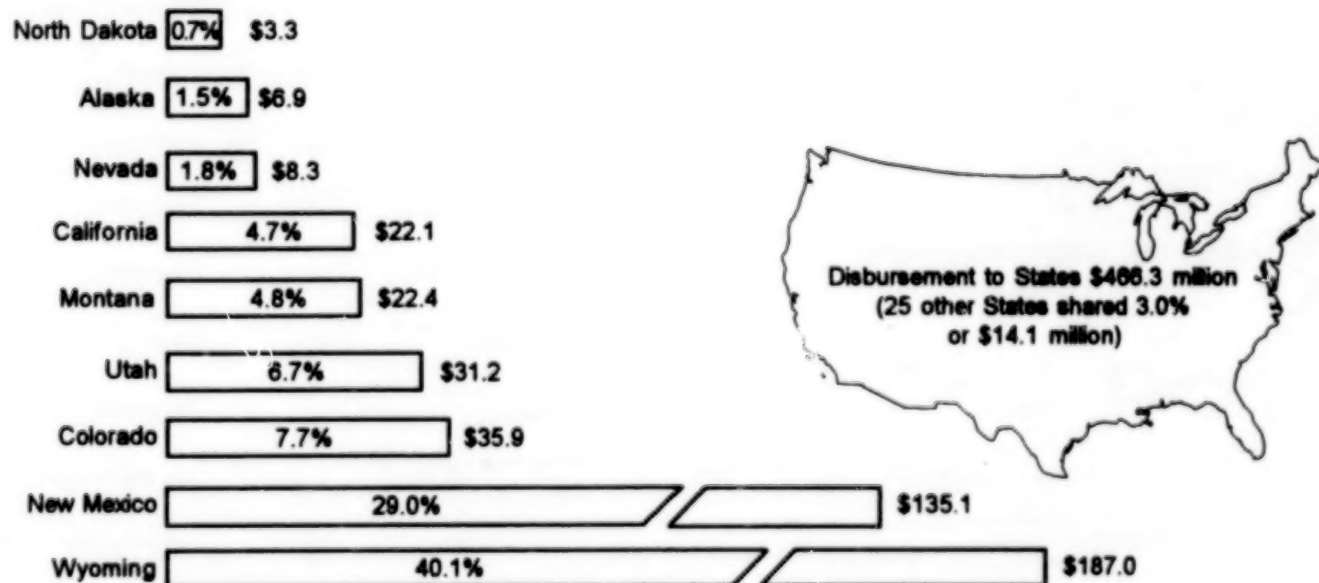


Figure 34. – Disbursement to States of royalties and other revenues from Federal onshore leases, in millions, Fiscal Year 1993

Distribution of Federal and Indian Mineral Revenues

Revenues collected in 1993 from mineral leasing on Federal lands were distributed to States, to the U.S. Department of the Treasury (Treasury), and to a number of designated special-purpose accounts administered by Federal agencies. The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) disbursed revenues collected from Indian leases to the appropriate Indian Tribes and allottees. Formulas for these disbursements are governed by legislation and regulations.

The General Fund of the Treasury received 47.8 percent, or \$1.9 billion, of all revenues in Fiscal Year (FY) 1993. Payments to three special-purpose accounts amounted to \$1.4 billion, or 34.8 percent of total mineral revenues. Another \$543.7 million, or 13.4 percent, was disbursed to mineral-producing States from offshore and onshore mineral activity. Indian revenues directed to Tribal governments and individual allotment owners equaled 4 percent, or \$164.4 million, during the fiscal year (table 27 and figure 33).

Royalty payments are normally due in the month following sales. Lease payors are required by law to make payment on the last day of the month unless that day falls on a weekend or holiday. Payments are then due on the first business day of the following month.

Since October 1, 1983, the Minerals Management Service (MMS) has normally disbursed mineral revenues shared with the States in the month following receipt under the provisions of section 104 of the Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982 (FOGRMA). The MMS deposits Indian revenues in a Federal Reserve bank account, where they are invested and subsequently distributed to Indian Tribes and allottees by BIA. Since revenues collected in one month are disbursed in the following month, collection totals in a given year will not equal disbursement totals for the same year.

The Mineral Lands Leasing Act of 1920 provides that States whose boundaries encompass Federal public domain mineral leases will share in the revenues from those leases. Royalty, rental, and bonus revenues totaling \$466.3 million were distributed to 34 mineral-producing States in FY 1993. Six western States--California, Colorado, Montana, New Mexico, Utah, and

Wyoming--received 93 percent of the funds (table 29 and figure 34).

The U.S. Department of the Interior paid \$95,733 in interest in FY 1993 to States for royalties that were not disbursed on time in accordance with section 111 of FOGRMA. In recent years, all Indian deposits have been made on time, so MMS has incurred no interest obligation.

Outer Continental Shelf Lands

Royalty, rent, and bonus revenues from Federal offshore leases on the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) are distributed to the Historic Preservation Fund, the Land and Water Conservation Fund, and the General Fund of the Treasury. Transfers to the Historic Preservation Fund equaled \$150 million in FY 1993. Transfers to maintain the Land and Water Conservation Fund's annual authorization of \$900 million totaled a corresponding \$900 million during the year. The balance of offshore revenue receipts is directed into the General Fund of the Treasury (figure 33).

Section 8(g) of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (OCSLA) Amendments of 1978 provided that the States were to receive a "fair and equitable" division of revenues generated from the leasing of lands within 3 miles of the seaward boundary of a coastal State that contains one or more oil and gas pools or fields underlying both the OCS and lands subject to the jurisdiction of the State. The States and the Federal Government, however, could not reach agreement concerning the meaning of the term "fair and equitable." Revenues generated within the 3-mile boundary were placed into an escrow fund beginning in August 1979. Revenues from the Beaufort Sea in Alaska were placed in a second escrow fund under section 7, beginning in December 1979.

Congress resolved the dispute over the meaning of "fair and equitable" in the OCSLA Amendments of 1985, Public Law 99-272. The law provided for the following distribution of section 8(g) revenues to the States:

- o Disbursement of escrow funds in FY 1986-87;

- o A series of annual settlement payments disbursed to the States over a 15-year period from FY 1987 to FY 2001; and
- o Recurring annual disbursements of 27 percent of royalty, rent, and bonus revenues received within each affected State's 8(g) zone.

Congress passed a second law, Public Law 100-202, permitting distribution of \$322.9 million of the section 7 Beaufort Sea escrow funds to Alaska in FY 1988. Nearly \$77.5 million in OCS royalties and escrow funds was released to seven States in FY 1993 as part of the settlement under the provisions of the OCSLA Amendments of 1985 (table 30).

Public Lands

The royalty revenues collected from public lands leases are distributed directly to States or paid into either special-purpose accounts or the General Fund of the Treasury. States other than Alaska receive 50 percent of all royalties, rents, and bonuses collected from any public lands leases located within their respective boundaries. Forty percent of the remaining mineral revenues from public lands leases is deposited in the Reclamation Fund, and 10 percent is directed into the General Fund of the Treasury.

Alaska receives 90 percent of all royalties, rents, and bonuses paid for mineral production on public lands leases in Alaska after deduction of payments under the provisions of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971. The State also receives 50 percent of all royalties, rents, and bonuses generated from the National Petroleum Reserve of Alaska.

Acquired Lands

The MMS collects all royalties, rents, and bonuses from leases issued under the 1947 Mineral Leasing Act for acquired lands on behalf of a number of Federal agencies. Revenues are disbursed according to law.

Seventy-five percent of mineral receipts from leases within a national forest administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) is distributed to the General Fund of the Treasury. The remaining 25 percent is distributed to the State in which the mineral resource is produced.

Seventy-five percent of mineral revenues from leases within a national grassland administered by the USDA is distributed to the General Fund of the Treasury. The remaining 25 percent is distributed to the county in which the mineral resource is produced.

Seventy-five percent of mineral receipts from lands administered by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is distributed to the State in which the mineral resource is produced. The remaining 25 percent is distributed to the General Fund of the Treasury.

Receipts from other acquired lands are deposited in a general Treasury account.

Indian Lands

The BIA collects rents and bonuses from nonproducing leases. The MMS distributes mineral royalties and rents from producing Indian Tribal and allotted leases to BIA, which in turn makes disbursements to the Tribes and to individual Indian allottees, with the following exceptions:

- o Oil and gas payments to four Tribes--the Jicarilla Apache, the Blackfeet, the Navajo, and the Southern Ute--are made directly by the lease payor to financial institutions contracted by the Tribes to receive their mineral payments.
- o Certain individual Indian allottees have requested and received permission from BIA for lease payors to make direct payment to the allottees.
- o Payments to the Cook Inlet Region, Inc., in Alaska, on behalf of Alaskan Natives, are made directly by lease payors to the corporation.
- o The Osage Nation manages all mineral leases on its Tribal lands and collects its own revenues.

Military Lands

Mineral revenues collected from military lands leases issued before 1981 are deposited in the General Fund of the Treasury. Royalty revenue collections for leases issued beginning January 1, 1981, are handled in the same manner as revenues from public lands leases. Mineral revenues from all military lands leases amounted to \$6.9 million in 1993.

Table 27.—Disbursement of Federal and Indian mineral lease revenues, Fiscal Years 1982-93

	Revenues in Thousands of Dollars						Total
	Historic Preserve Fund	Land & Water Conserve Fund	Reclamation Fund	Indian Tribes & Allottees	State Share	U.S. Treasury	
1982....	\$ 150,000	\$ 825,950	\$ 435,688	\$ 203,000	\$ 609,660	\$ 5,476,020	\$ 7,700,318
1983....	150,000	814,693	391,891	169,600	454,359	9,582,227	11,562,770
1984....	150,000	789,421	414,868	163,932	542,646	5,848,044	7,908,911
1985....	150,000	784,279	415,688	160,479	548,937	4,744,317	6,803,700
1986....	150,000	755,224	339,624	122,865	1,390,632	4,983,055	7,741,400
1987....	150,000	823,576	265,294	100,499	990,113	4,030,979	6,360,461
1988....	150,000	859,761	317,505	125,351	767,409	2,627,721	4,847,747
1989....	150,000	862,761	337,865	121,954	480,227	2,006,837	3,959,644
1990....	150,000	843,765	353,708	141,086	501,191	2,102,576	4,092,326
1991....	150,000	885,000	368,474	164,310	524,207	2,291,085	4,383,076
1992....	150,000	887,926	328,081	170,378	500,866	1,624,664	3,662,115
1993....	150,000	900,000	366,593	164,385	543,723	1,945,730	4,070,431
Total..	\$1,800,000	\$10,032,356	\$4,335,279	\$1,807,839	\$7,853,970	\$47,263,455	\$73,092,899

Table 28.—Summary of mineral revenues distributed to other Federal agencies by the Minerals Management Service from Federal onshore acquired lands, Fiscal Years 1985-93

	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	U.S. Department of Agriculture
1985.....	\$ 2,563,572	\$ 73,531,777
1986.....	2,470,295	39,694,197
1987.....	1,313,384	47,591,946
1988.....	621,309	44,717,622
1989.....	2,002,190	91,939,261
1990.....	2,887,861	54,693,426
1991.....	1,181,910	37,184,243
1992.....	1,420,404	22,336,570
1993.....	—	18,075,994
Total.....	\$14,460,925	\$429,765,036

NOTE: The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (COE) and the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) distributed revenues from acquired lands under their jurisdiction to the States through the end of Fiscal Year (FY) 1992. Beginning in FY 1993, the Minerals Management Service assumed distribution of acquired land revenues to the States from lands administered by COE and from national forests administered by USDA. The USDA continued to distribute revenues to the States from acquired grasslands.

Table 29.—Summary of mineral revenues distributed to States by the Bureau of Land Management and the Minerals Management Service from Federal onshore mineral leases, Fiscal Years 1920-93

	State Shares in Thousands of Dollars					
	1920-83	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Alabama	\$ 1,122	\$ 250	\$ 200	\$ 252	\$ 152	\$ 89
Alaska	209,219	20,906	23,937	18,143	13,044	8,042
Arizona	20,849	1,956	1,129	723	529	386
Arkansas	24,207	712	718	624	309	517
California	267,703	49,307	41,833	33,080	27,829	25,526
Colorado	365,667	47,049	42,751	41,847	37,033	31,176
Florida	646	207	73	91	28	4
Idaho	27,415	3,834	3,766	2,100	1,364	2,340
Illinois	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kansas	8,319	823	761	874	1,359	929
Kentucky	—	—	—	—	—	—
Louisiana	8,786	905	795	555	517	545
Michigan	439	201	44	40	56	173
Minnesota*	1	1	2	3	3	2
Mississippi	7,771	538	1,073	513	184	104
Missouri	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	146,271	22,295	21,140	17,998	27,407	26,068
Nebraska	1,098	325	320	269	170	156
Nevada	63,887	8,484	9,903	7,020	5,136	6,266
New Mexico	970,414	131,935	149,878	107,313	75,478	91,698
North Carolina ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Dakota ...	33,658	10,464	9,482	7,441	6,814	5,738
Ohio*	—	3	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	16,352	2,160	2,916	2,575	1,596	1,621
Oregon	10,110	1,983	1,761	1,213	687	565
Pennsylvania ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Dakota ...	8,448	917	1,227	985	905	822
Tennessee*	8	5	—	—	—	—
Texas*	1	9	11	9	7	8
Utah	268,859	32,084	34,771	27,574	24,235	30,624
Virginia	—	—	—	—	18	18
Washington	1,653	695	640	326	280	232
West Virginia ...	—	—	28	—	—	—
Wisconsin*	—	—	—	—	1	1
Wyoming	<u>1,234,927</u>	<u>204,598</u>	<u>199,778</u>	<u>152,872</u>	<u>151,889</u>	<u>163,908</u>
Total	\$3,697,830	\$542,646	\$548,937	\$424,446	\$377,030	\$397,558

Table 29.—Summary of mineral revenues distributed to States by the Bureau of Land Management and the Minerals Management Service from Federal onshore mineral leases, Fiscal Years 1920-93 (cont.)

State Shares in Thousands of Dollars						
1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1920-93	
\$ 221	\$ 991	\$ 129	\$ 998	\$ 808	\$ 5,210	Alabama
9,429	8,048	9,953	7,745	6,940	335,406	Alaska
242	174	173	124	97	26,382	Arizona
7,775	876	2,109	2,556	1,538	41,941	Arkansas
24,412	28,583	27,936	24,311	22,084	572,604	California
32,616	36,356	57,944	44,558	35,916	772,913	Colorado
186	56	49	79	102	1,521	Florida
1,935	1,969	1,893	1,625	2,237	50,484	Idaho
—	—	—	—	191	191	Illinois
830	1,226	921	1,113	1,325	18,480	Kansas
—	—	—	—	87	87	Kentucky
452	542	328	376	782	14,583	Louisiana
668	724	669	764	698	4,476	Michigan
—	—	—	—	2	14	Minnesota*
74	86	115	10	739	11,207	Mississippi
—	—	—	—	475	475	Missouri
19,958	20,318	23,227	18,998	22,378	366,058	Montana
115	127	—	—	—	2,580	Nebraska
9,287	9,283	9,228	7,957	8,316	144,767	Nevada
88,306	100,120	107,844	102,594	135,117	2,060,697	New Mexico
—	—	—	—	1	1	North Carolina
4,985	5,065	5,977	5,199	3,325	98,148	North Dakota
5	13	3	3	351	378	Ohio*
1,912	1,817	1,716	1,243	2,778	36,686	Oklahoma
291	371	260	131	83	17,455	Oregon
—	—	—	—	20	20	Pennsylvania
669	695	592	509	483	16,252	South Dakota
—	—	—	—	1	14	Tennessee*
5	114	22	97	350	633	Texas*
53,035	33,304	32,255	32,062	31,195	599,998	Utah
20	20	19	19	151	265	Virginia
208	155	231	887	458	5,765	Washington
—	—	—	—	264	292	West Virginia
—	—	—	—	2	4	Wisconsin*
<u>175,786</u>	<u>201,151</u>	<u>196,931</u>	<u>178,518</u>	<u>186,956</u>	<u>3,047,314</u>	Wyoming
\$ 433,422	\$ 452,184	\$ 480,524	\$ 432,474	\$ 466,250	\$ 8,253,301	

*Cumulative totals for these States may not include small-revenue shares that were disbursed during the previous decades.

NOTE: Figures represent actual payments to the States and not allocations. Mandated distributions to the States are based on percentage shares of royalties, bonuses, and other mineral revenue collections. Beginning with Fiscal Year (FY) 1986, figures include interest accrued for late disbursements to the States. Beginning with FY 1991, figures represent payments to the States after the deduction of administrative costs required under the provisions of Public Law 101-512. Beginning with FY 1993, figures include distributions from acquired lands administered by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and from national forests administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

SOURCE: Bureau of Land Management and Minerals Management Service, DOI.

Table 30.—Distribution of OCS rents, bonuses, royalties, escrow funds, and settlement payments under the provisions of the OCS Lands Act as amended, Fiscal Years 1986-93

	1986-90	1991	1992	1993	1986-93
Alabama					
Rents.....	\$ 334,613	\$ 70,452	\$ 38,505	\$ 22,116	\$ 465,686
Bonuses.....	659,030	46,254	—	114,090	819,374
Royalties.....	—	—	2,410,892	7,040,132	9,451,024
Section 8(g) Escrow...	66,000,000	—	—	—	66,000,000
Settlement Payments ..	<u>840,000</u>	<u>210,000</u>	<u>490,000</u>	<u>490,000</u>	<u>2,030,000</u>
Total	\$ 67,833,643	\$ 326,706	\$ 2,939,397	\$ 7,666,338	\$ 78,766,084
Alaska					
Rents.....	\$ 2,034,358	\$ 358,135	\$ 266,425	\$ 160,179	\$ 2,819,097
Bonuses.....	1,442,533	247,744	—	—	1,690,277
Royalties.....	—	—	—	8,683	8,683
Section 7 Escrow	322,900,000	—	—	—	322,900,000
Section 7 Rents	—	52,636	30,518	8,316	91,470
Section 8(g) Escrow...	51,000,000	—	—	—	51,000,000
Settlement Payments ..	<u>16,080,000</u>	<u>4,020,000</u>	<u>9,380,000</u>	<u>9,380,000</u>	<u>38,860,000</u>
Total	\$393,456,891	\$ 4,678,515	\$ 9,676,943	\$ 9,557,178	\$417,369,527
California					
Rents.....	\$ 566,041	\$ 189,529	\$ 23,889	\$ 7	\$ 779,466
Bonuses.....	9	—	—	—	9
Royalties.....	7,547,404	2,364,655	2,947,246	4,164,806	17,024,111
Section 8(g) Escrow...	338,000,000	—	—	—	338,000,000
Settlement Payments ..	<u>34,680,000</u>	<u>8,670,000</u>	<u>20,230,000</u>	<u>20,230,000</u>	<u>83,810,000</u>
Total	\$380,793,454	\$11,224,184	\$23,201,135	\$24,394,813	\$439,613,586
Florida					
Rents.....	\$ 61,093	\$ 15,517	\$ 19,619	\$ 19,243	\$ 115,472
Bonuses.....	2,216,037	—	—	—	2,216,037
Royalties.....	—	—	—	—	—
Section 8(g) Escrow...	30,000	—	—	—	30,000
Settlement Payments ..	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
Total	\$ 2,307,130	\$ 15,517	\$ 19,619	\$ 19,243	\$ 2,361,509

Table 30.—Distribution of OCS rents, bonuses, royalties, escrow funds, and settlement payments under the provisions of the OCS Lands Act as amended, Fiscal Years 1986-93 (cont.)

	1986-90	1991	1992	1993	1986-93
Louisiana					
Rents.....	\$ 1,518,721	\$ 303,824	\$ 258,787	\$ 235,250	\$ 2,316,582
Bonuses	19,051,932	2,220,094	1,189,989	985,504	23,427,519
Royalties	99,329,870	8,461,261	6,405,279	7,370,550	121,566,960
Section 8(g) Escrow...	572,000,000	—	—	—	572,000,000
Settlement Payments ..	<u>10,080,000</u>	<u>2,520,000</u>	<u>5,880,000</u>	<u>5,880,000</u>	<u>24,360,000</u>
Total	\$ 701,980,523	\$ 13,505,179	\$ 13,734,055	\$ 14,451,304	\$ 743,671,061
Mississippi					
Rents.....	\$ 80,597	\$ 18,603	\$ 4,527	\$ 13,702	\$ 117,429
Bonuses	28,123	—	—	—	28,123
Royalties	—	—	7,573	74,324	81,897
Section 8(g) Escrow...	14,000,000	—	—	—	14,000,000
Settlement Payments ..	<u>240,000</u>	<u>60,000</u>	<u>140,000</u>	<u>140,000</u>	<u>580,000</u>
Total	\$ 14,348,720	\$ 78,603	\$ 152,100	\$ 228,026	\$ 14,807,449
Texas					
Rents.....	\$ 1,448,784	\$ 254,359	\$ 239,449	\$ 150,594	\$ 2,093,186
Bonuses	13,472,512	1,071,861	211,580	—	14,755,953
Royalties	71,211,188	8,508,302	8,837,296	11,625,866	100,182,652
Section 8(g) Escrow...	382,000,000	—	—	—	382,000,000
Settlement Payments ..	<u>16,080,000</u>	<u>4,020,000</u>	<u>9,380,000</u>	<u>9,380,000</u>	<u>38,860,000</u>
Total	\$ 484,212,484	\$ 13,854,522	\$ 18,668,325	\$ 21,156,460	\$ 537,891,791
OCS Totals					
Rents.....	\$ 6,044,207	\$ 1,210,419	\$ 851,201	\$ 601,091	\$ 8,706,918
Bonuses	36,870,176	3,585,953	1,401,569	1,079,594	42,937,292
Royalties	178,088,462	19,334,218	20,608,286	30,284,361	248,315,327
Section 7 Escrow	322,900,000	—	—	—	322,900,000
Section 7 Rents	—	52,636	30,518	8,316	91,470
Section 8(g) Escrow...	1,423,030,000	—	—	—	1,423,030,000
Settlement Payments ..	<u>78,000,000</u>	<u>19,500,000</u>	<u>45,500,000</u>	<u>45,500,000</u>	<u>188,500,000</u>
Total	\$ 2,044,932,845	\$ 43,683,226	\$ 68,391,574	\$ 77,473,362	\$ 2,234,481,007

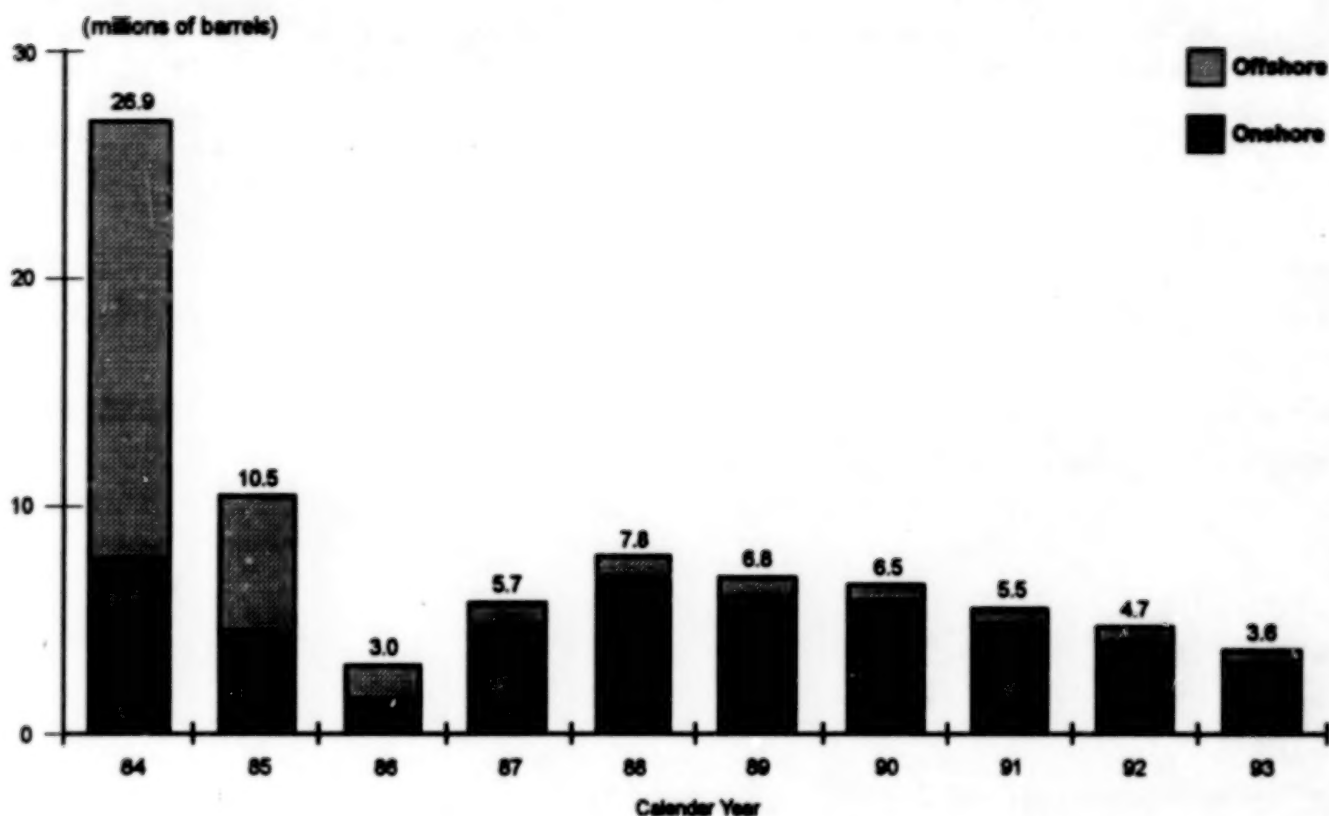


Figure 35. - Royalty-in-Kind barrels of oil sold by land category, 1984-93

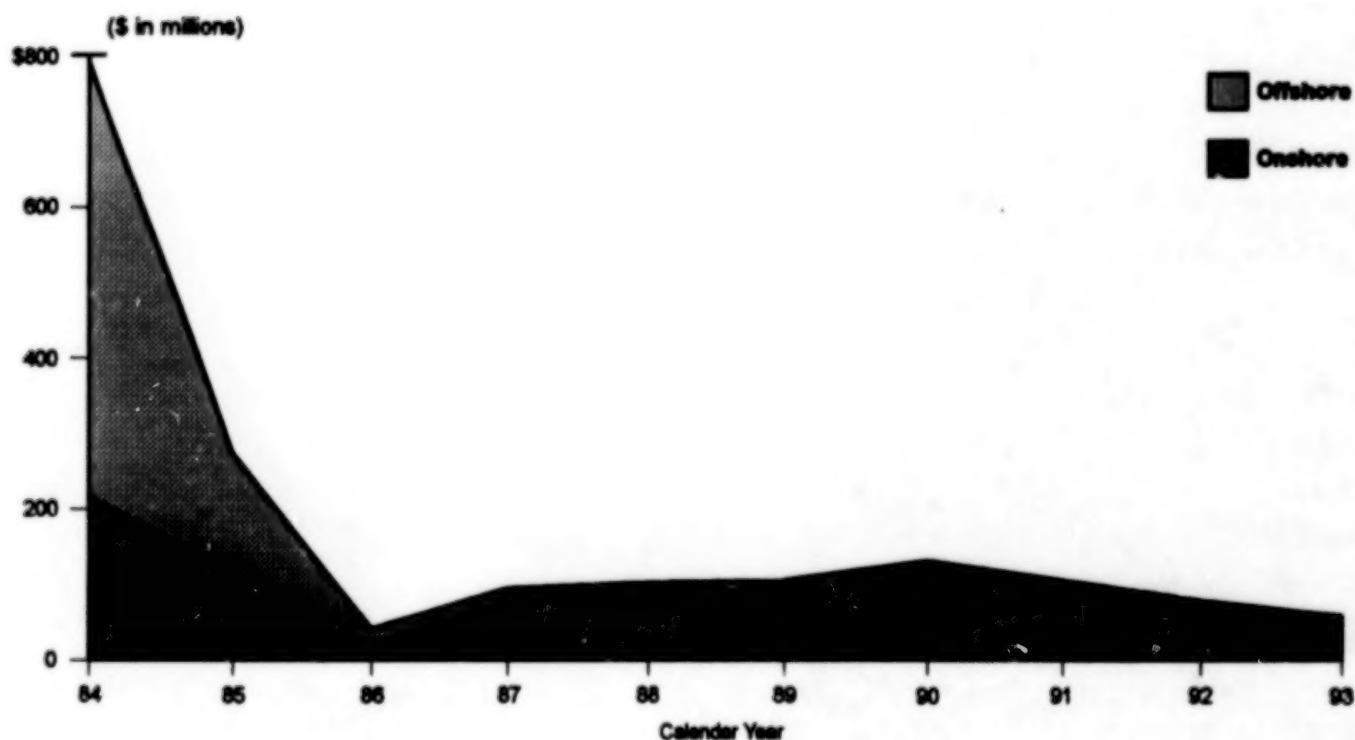


Figure 36. - Royalty-in-Kind oil royalty value by land category, 1984-93

Royalty-In-Kind

Under the Mineral Lands Leasing Act of 1920 and the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act of 1953, the Federal Government, as lessor, may take part or all of its oil and gas royalties "in kind." The Secretary of the Interior, exercising discretionary authority, has historically determined that certain oil refiners do not have access to a secure supply of crude. The Federal Government may direct Federal lessees to pay their royalty shares in crude oil, rather than "in value" as cash. The Federal Government then sells the royalty-in-kind (RIK) oil to eligible refiners at a price consistent with applicable laws and regulations. Contracts with the refiners are usually made for a period of 3 years.

Four refiners continued to participate in the onshore RIK program in 1993. Collective purchases by the refiners fell 20.9 percent, from 4 million barrels in 1992 to 3.1 million barrels in 1993. The royalty value of the purchases dropped 25.4 percent, from \$69.3 million in 1992 to \$51.7 million in 1993. The decline in royalty value is in response to lower oil prices resulting from the abundant

supply of oil on the world market and slow economic growth in Europe and Japan. (table 31, and figures 35 and 36).

Two refiners participated in the offshore RIK program at the beginning of 1993. One refiner withdrew from the program in July. The remaining refiner participated the entire year. The refiners collectively purchased 505,386 barrels of RIK crude, down 29.1 percent over a corresponding figure of 713,272 barrels in 1992. The royalty value of the purchases declined 30.1 percent, from \$8.5 million in 1992 to \$6 million in 1993. The decline in royalty value is due to the withdrawal of one of two participating refiners and lower oil prices experienced during the year (table 31, and figures 35 and 36).

Total RIK crude, with a royalty value of nearly \$57.7 million, represented 5 percent of the \$1.1 billion in oil royalties paid to the Federal Government in 1993 (tables 2 and 31). The 1993 figure remains below RIK royalty values during the period 1984-85 when oil prices were high and supplies were limited (table 31, and figures 35 and 36).

Table 31.—Summary of Royalty-in-Kind oil taken as royalty payments for Federal mineral lease sales volume, Calendar Years 1976-93

	Onshore RIK Oil		Offshore RIK Oil		Total RIK Oil	
	Barrels Sold	Royalty Value	Barrels Sold	Royalty Value	Barrels Sold	Royalty Value
1976-83	74,208,450	\$1,133,539,042	176,748,476	\$2,799,545,638	250,956,926	\$3,933,084,680
1984	7,750,000	217,132,000	19,170,000	575,115,000	26,920,000	792,247,000
1985	4,498,065	115,855,987	5,967,887	156,212,497	10,465,952	272,068,484
1986	1,528,842	21,385,284	1,432,416	19,023,331	2,961,258	40,408,615
1987	4,820,893	82,989,264	920,306	10,780,105	5,741,199	93,769,369
1988	6,928,966	94,314,227	861,027	7,951,951	7,790,013	102,266,178
1989	6,021,694	95,241,410	820,300	9,295,589	6,841,994	104,536,999
1990	5,800,634	118,816,887	733,582	11,544,477	6,534,216	130,361,364
1991	4,799,004	95,816,902	674,113	9,050,729	5,473,117	104,867,631
1992	3,956,582	69,303,308	713,272	8,537,273	4,669,854	77,840,581
1993	3,130,326	51,719,709	505,386	5,965,712	3,635,714	57,685,421
1976-93	123,443,478	\$2,096,894,020	298,846,787	\$3,813,022,362	331,990,265	\$5,910,916,382

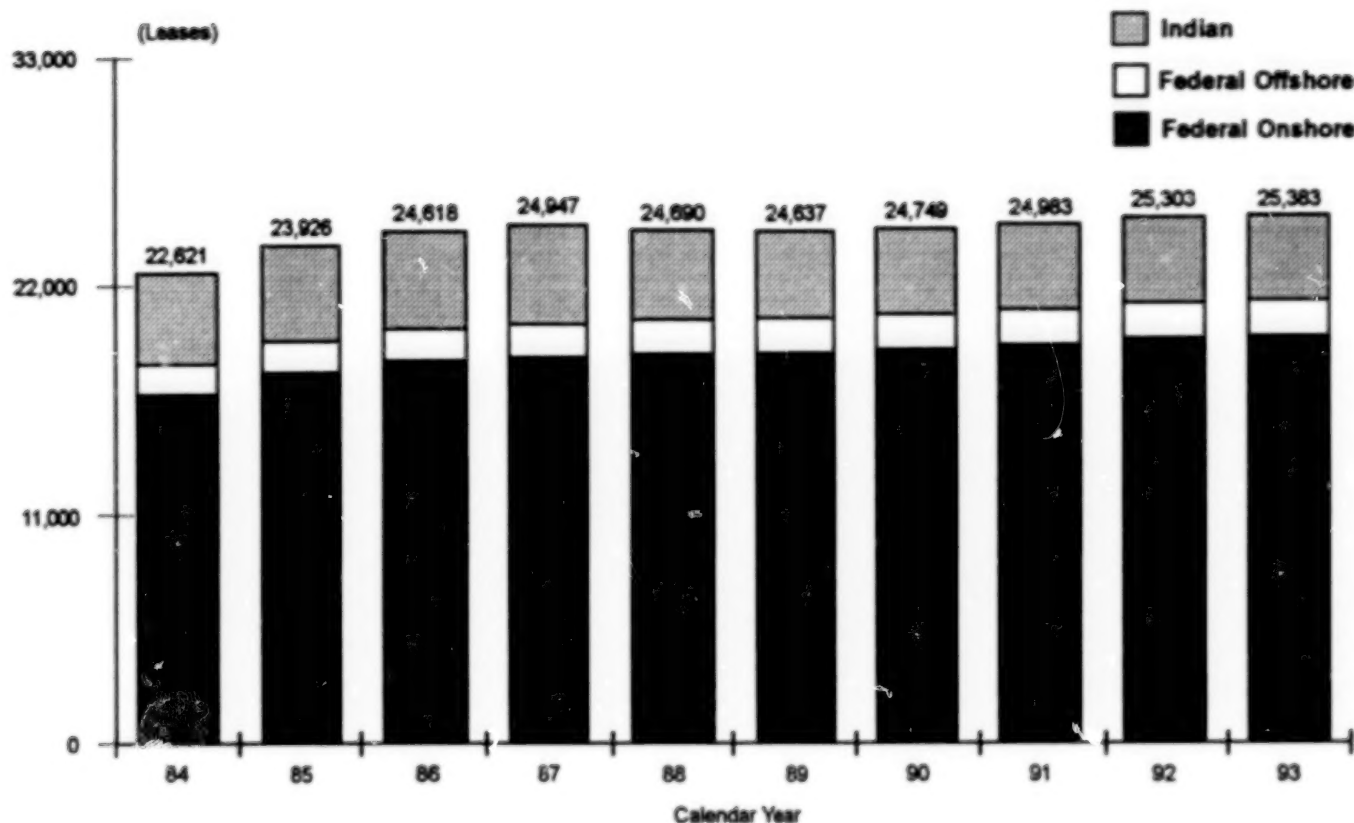


Figure 37. - Producing and producible Federal and Indian onshore, and Federal offshore oil and gas leases, 1984-93

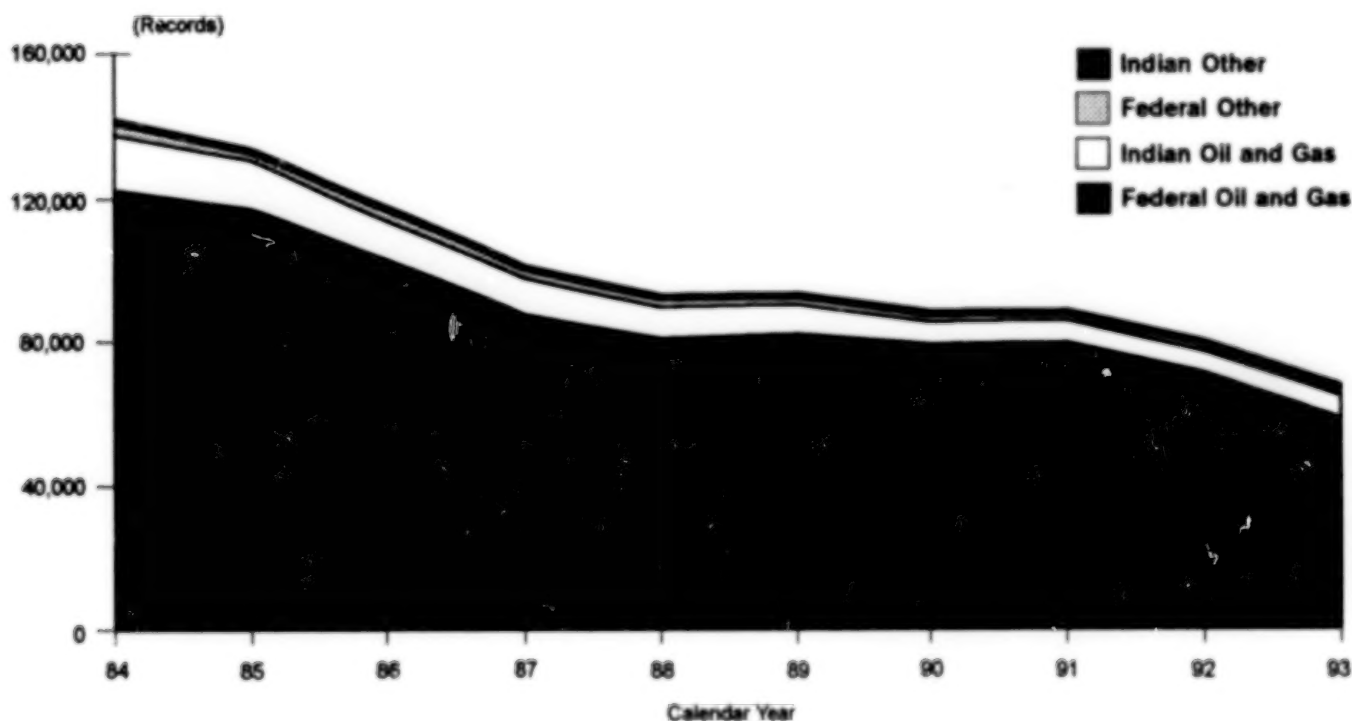


Figure 38. - Mineral leases, licenses, permits, and applications on Federal and Indian onshore lands, 1984-93

Lease Management

Oil and Gas Leases

There were 25,383 producing and producible Federal and Indian oil and gas leases on 20.5 million acres at the end of 1993. These numbers represent a net increase of 80 leases on 93,782 acres over corresponding totals in 1992 (tables 32 and 33, and figure 37).

Indian lands experienced a net decline of 57 producing or producible oil and gas leases in 1993. Indian oil and gas acreage remained stable at 1.7 million acres during the 2-year period (table 33 and figure 37).

Federal onshore lands produced a net increase of 115 producing or producible oil and gas leases in 1993. Federal onshore acreage remained stable at 10.7 million acres (table 33 and figure 37).

Federal offshore lands produced a net increase of 22 producing or producible oil and gas leases in 1993. Offshore producible land increased by 130,166 acres to a total of 8.1 million acres by the end of the year (table 33 and figure 37).

Coal Leases

Federal and Indian lands contained 139 producing coal leases on 392,028 acres at the end of 1993. These numbers represents a net decline of 5 leases on 11,755 acres over corresponding totals in 1992 (tables 34 and 35, and figure 39).

Indian coal leases and acreage in production did not change during the 2-year period (table 35 and figure 39). The number of Federal onshore producing leases

dropped in Colorado, Kentucky, North Dakota, Oklahoma, and Wyoming while additional leases were recorded in Montana and Utah in 1993.

Other Mineral Leases

Federal onshore and Indian lands contained 261 leases for minerals other than oil, gas, and coal on 384,861 acres at the end of 1993. These numbers represent a net increase of 5 leases on 8,676 acres over corresponding totals in 1992 (tables 36 and 37).

Federal onshore lands produced a net increase of 4 leases on 5,107 additional acres during the year (table 37). Additional leases and acreage were recorded for garnet sands in Idaho, geothermal in Nevada, potash in New Mexico, and sodium in Wyoming. The only significant declines in 1993 occurred with amethyst leases in Georgia and lead and zinc leases in Missouri.

Indian lands produced a net increase of 1 lease on 3,569 acres in 1993 (table 37). Additional leases and acreage were recorded for copper in Arizona, and sand and gravel in California, New Mexico, and Washington. Leases and acreage declined in Idaho with phosphate, and in Arizona and Oklahoma with sand and gravel.

The U.S. Department of the Interior administered 67,749 mineral leases, licenses, permits, and applications on Federal and Indian lands at the end of 1993. This included 65,851 oil and gas records and 1,898 coal and other minerals records. The total number of mineral records fell 15.6 percent from 1992 to 1993 due to the termination of a number of inactive leases (figure 38, and tables 40 and 41).

Table 32.—Producing and producible Federal and Indian onshore, and Federal offshore oil and gas leases as of December 31, 1993

	Indian		Federal		Total Onshore	
	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres
Alabama	—	—	29	14,608	29	14,608
Alaska	—	—	35	61,326	35	61,326
Arizona	15	69,096	—	—	15	69,096
Arkansas	—	—	184	90,404	184	90,404
California	—	—	353	82,368	353	82,368
Colorado	170	457,362	1,980	1,390,421	2,150	1,847,783
Florida	—	—	3	5,778	3	5,778
Illinois	—	—	4	1,143	4	1,143
Kansas	—	—	459	127,375	459	127,375
Kentucky	—	—	55	30,352	55	30,352
Louisiana	—	—	180	51,539	180	51,539
Maryland	—	—	3	35,135	3	35,135
Michigan	3	60	47	74,132	50	74,192
Mississippi	—	—	118	56,818	118	56,818
Missouri	—	—	1	200	1	200
Montana	444	106,743	1,310	783,552	1,754	890,295
Nebraska	—	—	24	36,959	24	36,959
Nevada	—	—	42	23,493	42	23,493
New Mexico	465	555,296	5,903	3,406,874	6,368	3,962,170
New York	—	—	4	1,009	4	1,009
North Dakota	36	7,511	501	339,349	537	346,860
Ohio	—	—	108	12,775	108	12,775
Oklahoma	2,087	201,649	815	128,446	2,902	330,095
Pennsylvania	—	—	61	26,768	61	26,768
South Dakota	1	160	70	37,288	71	37,448
Tennessee	—	—	7	2,446	7	2,446
Texas	8	3,267	173	63,516	181	66,783
Utah	789	255,437	1,098	825,662	1,887	1,081,099
Virginia	—	—	11	5,717	11	5,717
West Virginia	—	—	160	152,445	160	152,445
Wyoming	91	51,447	5,805	2,809,578	5,896	2,861,025
Subtotal			19,543	10,677,476	23,652	12,385,504
Total	4,109	1,708,028				
	Federal		Total Offshore			
	No.	Acres	No.	Acres		
California OCS Area	43	217,668	43	217,668		
Gulf of Mexico OCS Area						
Central OCS Planning Area	1,310	5,867,853	1,310	5,867,853		
Eastern OCS Planning Area	—	—	—	—		
Western OCS Planning Area	378	2,013,459	378	2,013,459		
Subtotal	1,731	8,098,980	1,731	8,098,980		
Total	21,274	18,776,456	25,383	20,484,484		

Table 33.—Producing and producible Federal and Indian onshore, and Federal offshore oil and gas leases as of December 31, 1984-93

	No.	Acres		No.	Acres
1984			1989		
Offshore Federal ...	1,469	6,706,725	Offshore Federal ...	1,685	7,889,966
Onshore Federal ...	16,760	10,219,610	Onshore Federal ...	18,729	10,874,641
Indian	<u>4,392</u>	<u>1,594,148</u>	Indian	<u>4,223</u>	<u>1,565,123</u>
Total	22,621	18,520,483	Total	24,637	20,329,730
1985			1990		
Offshore Federal ...	1,507	6,953,368	Offshore Federal ...	1,714	8,038,529
Onshore Federal ...	17,818	10,996,850	Onshore Federal ...	18,898	10,609,663
Indian	<u>4,601</u>	<u>1,842,803</u>	Indian	<u>4,137</u>	<u>1,607,407</u>
Total	23,926	19,793,021	Total	24,749	20,255,599
1986			1991		
Offshore Federal ...	1,536	7,131,041	Offshore Federal ...	1,710	7,955,254
Onshore Federal ...	18,381	11,009,329	Onshore Federal ...	19,115	10,635,862
Indian	<u>4,701</u>	<u>1,647,920</u>	Indian	<u>4,158</u>	<u>1,605,970</u>
Total	24,618	19,788,290	Total	24,983	20,197,086
1987			1992		
Offshore Federal ...	1,589	7,403,201	Offshore Federal ...	1,709	7,968,814
Onshore Federal ...	18,539	11,000,487	Onshore Federal ...	19,428	10,710,890
Indian	<u>4,819</u>	<u>1,625,772</u>	Indian	<u>4,166</u>	<u>1,710,998</u>
Total	24,947	20,029,460	Total	25,303	20,390,702
1988			1993		
Offshore Federal ...	1,644	7,685,875	Offshore Federal ...	1,731	8,096,980
Onshore Federal ...	18,697	10,991,646	Onshore Federal ...	19,543	10,677,476
Indian	<u>4,349</u>	<u>1,600,469</u>	Indian	<u>4,109</u>	<u>1,706,026</u>
Total	24,690	20,277,990	Total	25,383	20,484,484

Table 34.—Producing Federal and Indian onshore coal leases as of December 31, 1993

	Federal		Indian		Total	
	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres
Alabama	2	3,456	—	—	2	3,456
Arizona	—	—	3	64,858	3	64,858
Colorado	27	38,399	—	—	27	38,399
Kentucky	1	818	—	—	1	818
Montana	13	36,728	1	14,746	14	51,474
New Mexico	7	14,142	2	44,394	9	58,536
North Dakota	5	5,714	—	—	5	5,714
Oklahoma	3	2,760	—	—	3	2,760
Utah	38	51,243	—	—	38	51,243
Washington	1	241	—	—	1	241
Wyoming	<u>36</u>	<u>114,529</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>114,529</u>
Total	133	268,030	6	123,998	139	392,028

Table 35.—Producing Federal and Indian onshore coal leases as of December 31, 1984-93

	Federal		Indian		Total	
	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres
1984.....	118	188,594	6	155,918	124	344,512
1985.....	127	223,830	7	195,918	134	419,748
1986.....	118	227,484	6	155,630	124	383,114
1987.....	121	213,993	7	195,918	128	409,911
1988.....	119	224,579	7	155,918	126	380,497
1989.....	126	235,975	8	156,141	134	392,116
1990.....	128	255,586	6	115,630	134	371,216
1991.....	134	273,408	6	113,194	140	386,602
1992.....	138	279,785	6	123,998	144	403,783
1993.....	133	268,030	6	123,998	139	392,028

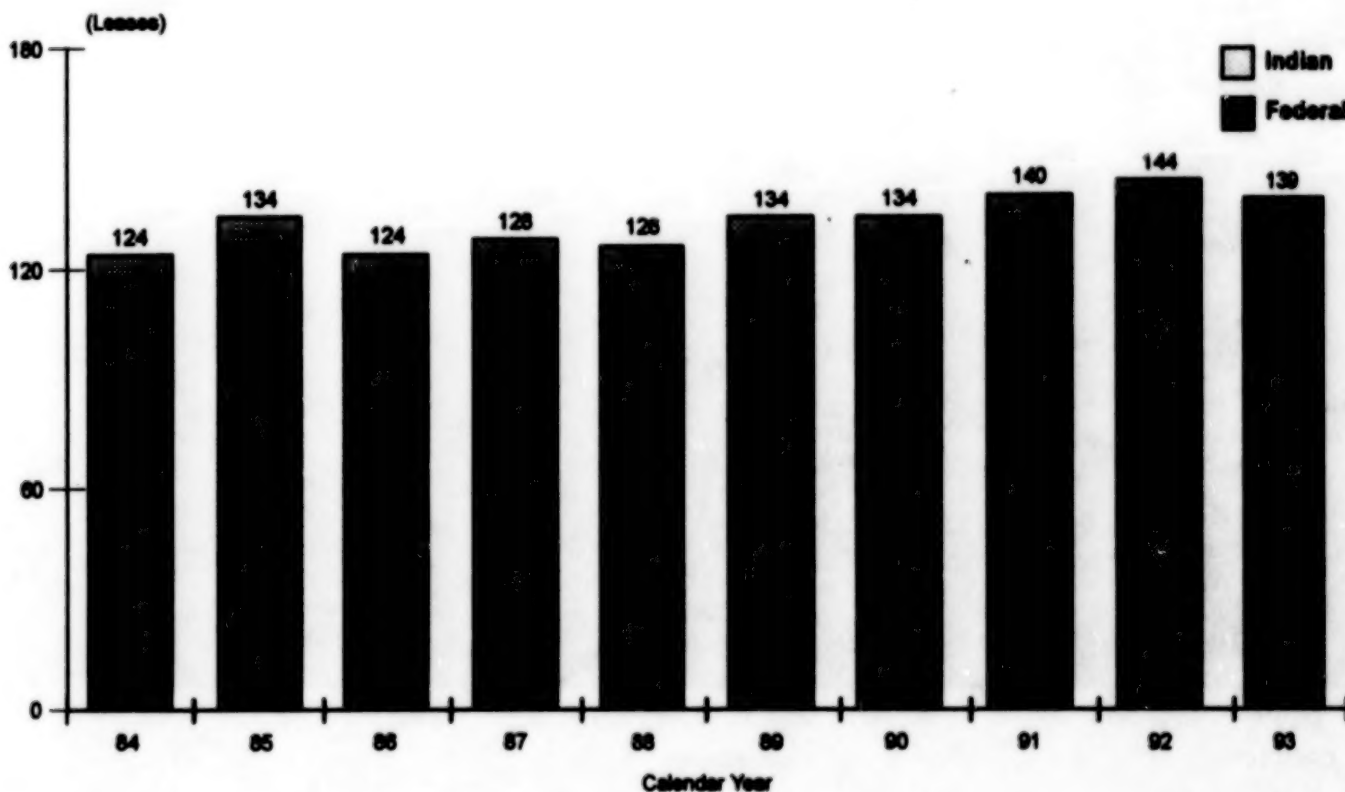


Figure 39. — Producing Federal and Indian onshore coal leases, 1984-93

Table 36.—Producing Federal and Indian onshore leases of other minerals as of December 31, 1993

	Federal		Indian		Total	
	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres
Alabama						
Clay	1	40	—	—	1	40
Arizona						
Copper	—	—	3	6,734	3	6,734
Sand-Gravel	—	—	4	796	4	796
Silica Sand	—	—	1	640	1	640
Arkansas						
Quartz Crystals	2	162	—	—	2	162
California						
Geothermal	21	23,320	—	—	21	23,320
Sand-Gravel	—	—	4	1,545	4	1,545
Sodium	1	15,109	—	—	1	15,109
Colorado						
Sodium	1	2,483	—	—	1	2,483
Florida						
Phosphate	1	40	—	—	1	40
Idaho						
Garnet Sands	1	75	—	—	1	75
Phosphate	7	6,842	20	4,022	27	10,864
Illinois						
Fluorspar/Zinc	1	45	—	—	1	45
Minnesota						
Iron Ore	1	160	—	—	1	160
Missouri						
Copper	1	120	—	—	1	120
Lead/Zinc	9	24,809	—	—	9	24,809
Montana						
Phosphate	6	2,815	—	—	6	2,815
Nevada						
Geothermal	20	29,149	—	—	20	29,149
Sand-Gravel	2	1,100	1	100	3	1,200
New Mexico						
Gypsum	—	—	1	800	1	800
Hot Water	4	4,221	—	—	4	4,221
Langbeinite	2	5,116	—	—	2	5,116
Potash	34	55,067	—	—	34	55,067
Sand-Gravel	—	—	9	1,870	9	1,870
Sodium	4	4,072	—	—	4	4,072
Oklahoma						
Chat	—	—	3	265	3	265
Limestone	—	—	1	18	1	18
Sand-Gravel	—	—	5	4,556	5	4,556

Table 36.—Producing Federal and Indian onshore leases of other minerals as of December 31, 1993 (cont.)

	Federal		Indian		Total	
	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres
Utah						
Geothermal	6	11,559	—	—	6	11,559
Gilsonite	1	197	—	—	1	197
Potash	10	24,700	—	—	10	24,700
Sodium	50	126,191	—	—	50	126,191
Virginia						
Limestone	1	355	—	—	1	355
Washington						
Sand-Gravel	—	—	7	224	7	224
Wyoming						
Sodium	14	23,611	—	—	14	23,611
Trona	<u>1</u>	<u>1,933</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1,933</u>
Total	202	363,291	59	21,570	261	384,861

Table 37.—Producing Federal and Indian onshore leases of other minerals as of December 31, 1984-93

	Federal		Indian		Total	
	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres
1984	118	163,603	16	10,468	134	174,071
1985	113	212,092	41	14,248	154	226,340
1986	80	149,586	28	17,915	108	167,501
1987	102	177,996	32	17,938	134	195,934
1988	128	210,942	43	19,267	171	230,209
1989	173	336,159	42	14,584	215	350,723
1990	175	338,547	47	12,265	222	350,812
1991	181	348,967	50	16,370	231	365,337
1992	198	358,184	58	18,001	256	376,185
1993	202	363,291	59	21,570	261	384,861

Table 38.—Summary by area of producing and nonproducing oil, gas, and other mineral leases under the supervision of the Department of the Interior on the OCS, as of December 31, 1993

	Oil & Gas		Other		Total Offshore	
	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres
Alaska	346	1,849,456	—	—	346	1,849,456
Atlantic States	53	301,739	—	—	53	301,739
California	92	465,114	—	—	92	465,114
Gulf of Mexico						
Central	3,496	17,043,721	12	84,028	3,508	17,127,749
Eastern	260	1,486,714	—	—	260	1,486,714
Western	<u>1,406</u>	<u>7,735,468</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>1,406</u>	<u>7,735,468</u>
Total	5,653	28,882,212	12	84,028	5,665	28,966,240

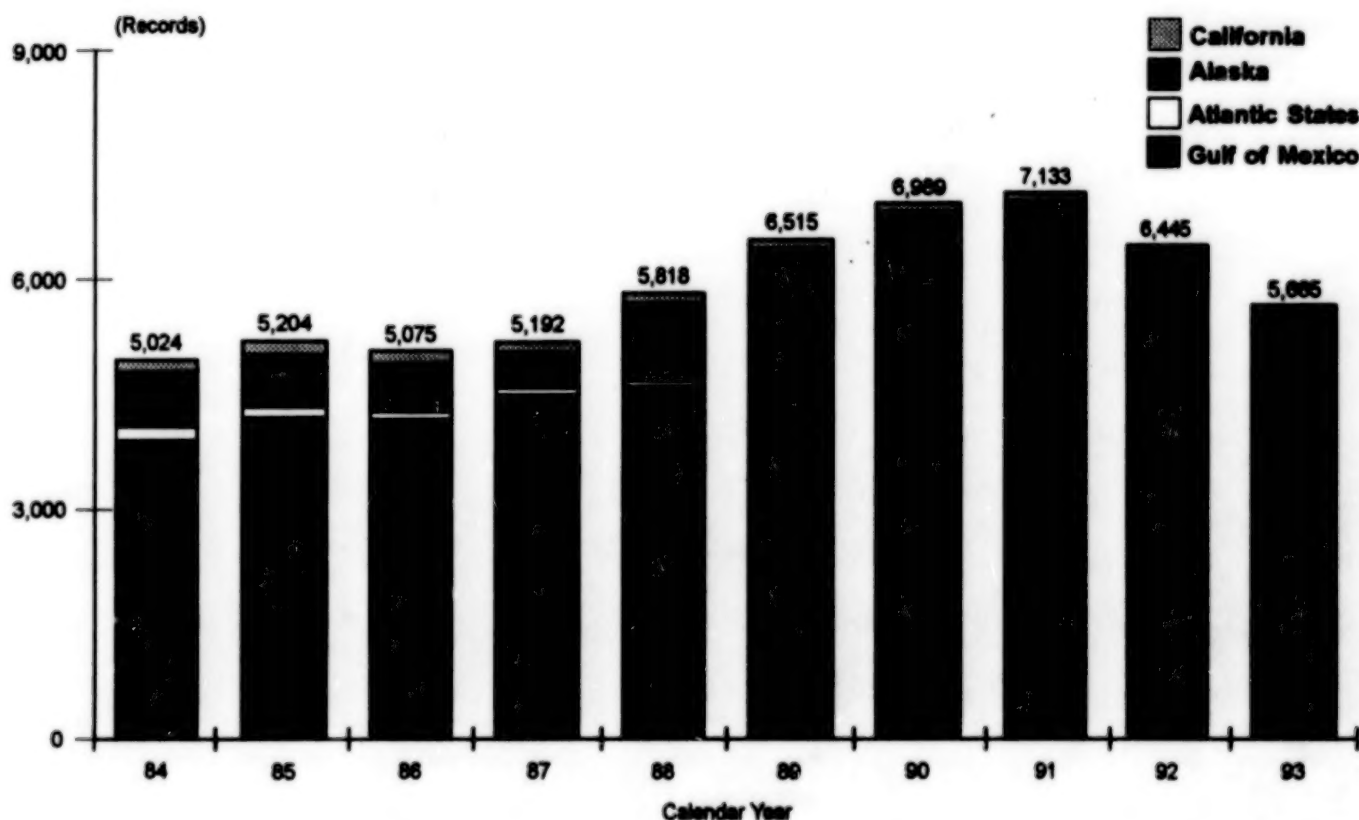


Figure 40. — Oil, gas, and other mineral leases, licenses, and permits on the OCS, 1984-93

Table 39.—Summary of producing and nonproducing oil, gas, and other mineral leases under the supervision of the Department of the Interior on the OCS, as of December 31, 1984-93

	Oil & Gas		Other		Total Offshore	
	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres
1984.....	5,017	25,110,274	7	11,945	5,024	25,122,219
1985.....	5,197	26,000,951	7	11,948	5,204	26,012,899
1986.....	5,068	25,426,299	7	11,948	5,075	25,438,247
1987.....	5,185	26,079,332	7	11,948	5,192	26,091,280
1988.....	5,801	29,434,977	17	148,774	5,818	29,583,751
1989.....	6,498	33,273,059	17	148,774	6,515	33,421,833
1990.....	6,972	35,733,664	17	148,774	6,989	35,882,438
1991.....	7,121	36,826,386	12	92,865	7,133	36,919,251
1992.....	6,435	32,959,376	10	81,119	6,445	33,040,495
1993.....	5,653	28,882,212	12	84,028	5,665	28,966,240

Table 40.—Summary by State of oil, gas, and other mineral leases, licenses, permits and applications under the supervision of the Department of the Interior on Federal and Indian onshore lands, as of December 31, 1993

	Oil & Gas Supervision Onshore						Total Oil & Gas Supervision Onshore	
	Public		Acquired		Indian			
	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres
Alabama	59	11,691	219	125,279	—	—	278	136,970
Alaska	789	220,465	1	400	—	—	790	220,865
Arizona	94	139,762	3	2,184	15	69,096	112	211,042
Arkansas	325	159,816	789	466,504	—	—	1,114	626,320
California	889	386,045	53	45,558	—	—	942	431,603
Colorado	5,340	4,036,852	353	165,315	170	457,362	5,863	4,659,529
Florida	41	25,875	188	143,785	—	—	229	169,660
Georgia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho	19	44,044	—	—	—	—	19	44,044
Illinois	—	—	13	2,119	—	—	13	2,119
Indiana	—	—	4	415	—	—	4	415
Kansas	139	44,816	320	82,559	1	45	460	127,420
Kentucky	—	—	100	51,914	—	—	100	51,914
Louisiana	181	23,343	687	342,458	—	—	868	365,801
Maryland	—	—	7	35,135	—	—	7	35,135
Michigan	146	70,635	615	210,093	4	80	765	280,808
Minnesota	—	—	2	280	—	—	2	280
Mississippi	71	7,823	1,191	563,440	—	—	1,262	571,263
Missouri	—	—	1	200	—	—	1	200
Montana	2,951	2,693,051	296	204,146	1,098	218,564	4,345	3,115,761
Nebraska	55	28,184	17	8,775	—	—	72	36,959
Nevada	2,777	5,596,301	—	—	—	—	2,777	5,596,301
New Mexico	10,229	5,800,110	65	23,021	656	712,400	10,950	6,535,531
New York	—	—	5	1,644	—	—	5	1,644
North Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Dakota	499	203,145	746	490,056	616	83,677	1,861	776,878
Ohio	1	60	179	41,962	—	—	180	42,022
Oklahoma	734	86,247	479	217,593	3,849	402,466	5,062	706,306
Oregon	8	4,291	1	1,280	—	—	9	5,571
Pennsylvania	—	—	76	26,768	—	—	76	26,768
South Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Dakota	190	211,881	23	9,712	4	3,523	217	225,116
Tennessee	—	—	25	34,758	—	—	25	34,758
Texas	—	—	550	355,095	8	3,267	558	358,362
Utah	4,542	4,870,137	32	10,810	789	255,437	5,363	5,136,384
Virginia	—	—	126	187,824	—	—	126	187,824
Washington	3	720	8	1,125	—	—	11	1,845
West Virginia	—	—	330	263,712	—	—	330	263,712
Wisconsin	1	203	5	8,449	—	—	6	8,652
Wyoming	20,737	12,996,776	221	70,738	91	71,162	21,049	13,138,676
Total	50,820	37,662,273	7,730	4,195,106	7,301	2,277,079	65,851	44,134,458

Table 40.—Summary by State of oil, gas, and other mineral leases, licenses, permits, and applications under the supervision of the Department of the Interior on Federal and Indian onshore lands, as of December 31, 1993 (cont.)

Other Minerals Supervision Onshore						Total "Other" Supervision Onshore		Total Oil, Gas, and "Other" Minerals Under Supervision		
Public	Acquired	Indian				No.	Acres	No.	Acres	
No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	
7	3,258	5	7,800	—	—	12	11,058	290	148,028	Alabama
3	5,720	—	—	—	—	3	5,720	793	226,585	Alaska
1	2,552	1	260	12	73,153	14	75,965	126	287,007	Arizona
—	—	14	10,624	—	—	14	10,624	1,128	636,944	Arkansas
159	212,171	3	1,660	6	16,393	168	230,224	1,110	661,827	California
111	160,941	—	—	1	24	112	160,965	5,975	4,820,494	Colorado
5	923	4	425	—	—	9	1,348	238	171,008	Florida
—	—	1	218	—	—	1	218	1	218	Georgia
100	55,647	8	5,007	50	7,307	158	67,961	177	112,005	Idaho
—	—	7	3,364	—	—	7	3,364	20	5,483	Illinois
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	415	Indiana
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	460	127,420	Kansas
2	1,921	4	3,218	—	—	6	5,139	106	57,053	Kentucky
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	868	365,801	Louisiana
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	35,135	Maryland
—	—	3	2,037	—	—	3	2,037	768	282,845	Michigan
—	—	9	7,477	—	—	9	7,477	11	7,757	Minnesota
—	—	1	1,190	—	—	1	1,190	1,263	572,453	Mississippi
—	—	47	47,591	—	—	47	47,591	48	47,791	Missouri
49	65,045	—	—	4	14,926	53	79,971	4,398	3,195,732	Montana
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	72	36,959	Nebraska
249	405,170	—	—	1	560	250	405,730	3,027	6,002,031	Nevada
164	223,987	—	—	89	108,519	253	332,506	11,203	6,868,037	New Mexico
—	—	1	178	—	—	1	178	6	1,822	New York
—	—	6	6,085	—	—	6	6,085	6	6,085	North Carolina
15	13,257	1	10	1	80	17	13,347	1,878	790,225	North Dakota
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	180	42,022	Ohio
18	23,413	1	439	18	7,408	37	31,260	5,099	737,566	Oklahoma
145	187,721	—	—	—	—	145	187,721	154	193,292	Oregon
—	—	2	81	—	—	2	81	78	26,849	Pennsylvania
—	—	5	21,930	—	—	5	21,930	5	21,930	South Carolina
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	217	225,116	South Dakota
—	—	2	1,759	—	—	2	1,759	27	36,517	Tennessee
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	558	358,362	Texas
330	540,891	17	43,282	—	—	347	584,173	5,710	5,720,557	Utah
—	—	1	355	—	—	1	355	127	188,179	Virginia
2	521	1	160	15	1,784	18	2,465	29	4,310	Washington
—	—	1	20	—	—	1	20	331	263,732	West Virginia
—	—	18	7,617	—	—	18	7,617	24	16,269	Wisconsin
164	281,852	5	3,202	9	795	178	285,849	21,227	13,424,525	Wyoming
1,524	2,184,990	168	176,989	206	230,949	1,898	2,591,928	67,749	46,726,386	Total

SOURCE: Bureau of Land Management and Minerals Management Service, DOI.

Table 41.—Summary of oil, gas, and other mineral leases, licenses, permits, and applications under the supervision of the Department of the Interior on Federal and Indian onshore lands, as of December 31, 1984-93

	Oil & Gas Supervision Onshore						Total Oil & Gas Supervision Onshore	
	Public		Acquired		Indian		No.	Acres
	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres		
1984...	110,615	122,886,849	11,820	10,140,919	16,087	4,301,412	138,522	137,329,180
1985...	106,067	110,906,100	10,888	9,766,621	14,493	4,449,393	131,448	125,122,114
1986...	92,773	84,648,979	10,112	8,081,804	11,884	3,840,956	114,769	96,571,739
1987...	78,755	64,606,541	8,813	6,597,216	11,047	3,524,758	98,615	74,728,515
1988...	72,764	60,928,819	8,064	5,946,917	9,696	3,447,994	90,524	70,323,730
1989...	73,266	61,469,693	8,878	6,210,647	9,119	3,587,979	91,263	71,268,319
1990...	70,171	57,750,686	9,016	5,899,476	7,159	2,833,786	86,346	66,483,948
1991...	70,910	54,016,432	8,793	5,272,419	7,125	2,666,711	86,828	61,955,562
1992...	62,305	46,988,872	8,857	4,920,324	7,088	2,283,097	78,250	54,192,293
1993...	50,820	37,662,273	7,730	4,195,106	7,301	2,277,079	65,851	44,134,458

Table 41.—Summary of oil, gas, and other mineral leases, licenses, permits, and applications under the supervision of the Department of the Interior on Federal and Indian onshore lands, as of December 31, 1984-93 (cont.)

Other Minerals Supervision Onshore						Total "Other" Supervision Onshore		Total Oil, Gas, and "Other" Minerals Under Supervision		
Public		Acquired		Indian		No.	Acres			
No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres					
2,833	4,768,663	352	356,083	392	926,328	3,577	6,051,074	142,099	143,380,254	... 1984
1,662	2,729,757	202	230,458	301	240,003	2,165	3,200,218	133,613	128,322,332	... 1985
2,547	4,060,011	276	270,007	263	236,030	3,086	4,566,048	117,855	101,137,787	... 1986
2,125	3,243,214	245	220,154	275	240,285	2,645	3,703,653	101,260	78,432,168	... 1987
1,953	3,000,797	218	205,157	281	235,135	2,452	3,441,089	92,976	73,764,819	... 1988
1,775	2,647,295	179	174,403	317	454,472	2,271	3,276,170	93,534	74,544,409	... 1989
1,673	2,489,233	177	165,462	280	468,590	2,130	3,123,285	88,476	69,607,233	... 1990
1,562	2,302,414	179	158,322	233	390,915	1,974	2,851,651	88,802	64,807,213	... 1991
1,582	2,359,136	196	200,643	228	388,759	2,006	2,948,538	80,256	57,140,831	... 1992
1,524	2,184,990	168	175,989	206	230,949	1,898	2,591,928	67,749	46,726,386	... 1993

SOURCE: Bureau of Land Management and Minerals Management Service, DOI.

Table 42.—General Federal and Indian mineral lease terms

Oil & Gas Leases/Federal Offshore Lands	
Customary Royalty Rate	Flat rates of 12.5% or 16.7% of value. Variable rates of 16.7% to 85% of value. Net profit share rates as specified in lease sale.
Annual Rental & Other Fees	Rental \$3 per acre. \$3 per acre minimum royalty after discovery. Rental \$10 per acre for drainage sales. \$10 per acre minimum royalty for drainage sales.
Duration of Lease	5-10 years; continued if capable of producing in commercial quantities. 8 years in depths of 400 to 900 meters.
Size of Lease	5,760 acres unless a larger area is needed for a production unit.
Bonding Requirements	Lease: \$50,000. Area: \$300,000.
Oil & Gas Leases/Federal Onshore Lands	
Competitive Leases	
Customary Royalty Rate	Leases issued from 5-3-45 to 12-22-87: oil 12.5% to 25%, and gas 12.5% or 16.7%, depending on production per well per day for the calendar month. Leases issued after 12-22-87: flat rate of 12.5%.
Annual Rental & Other Fees	Leases issued prior to 9-2-60: \$.25 to \$1 per acre. Leases issued 9-2-60 through 12-22-87: \$2 per acre. Bonus paid at issuance. Leases issued after 12-22-87: \$1.50 per acre first 5 years, \$2 per acre subsequent years if extended. Rent reduction, initiated in 1987, of \$1 per acre on selected leases is effective through 2-9-96. Bonus paid at issuance.
Duration of Lease	5 years; continued if capable of producing in commercial quantities.
Size of Lease	Through 12-22-87: 640 acres or less. After 12-22-87: maximum 2,560 acres for lower 49 States and maximum 5,760 acres in Alaska.
Bonding Requirements	Lease: \$10,000. State: \$25,000. Nationwide: \$150,000.
Non-Competitive Leases	
Customary Royalty Rate	12.5% of value.
Annual Rental & Other Fees	Leases issued prior to 9-2-60: \$.25 to \$1 per acre. Leases issued 9-2-60 through 2-1-77: \$.50 per acre. Leases issued 2-1-77 through 12-22-87, \$1-2 per acre first 5 years, \$2 per acre subsequent years. Leases issued after 12-22-87: \$1.50 per acre first 5 years, \$2 per acre subsequent years. Rent reduction, initiated in 1987, of \$1 per acre on selected leases is effective through 2-29-96.
Duration of Lease	10 years; continued if capable of producing in commercial quantities.
Size of Lease	10,240 acres maximum within 6-mile square, or 640 acres minimum.
Bonding Requirements	Lease: \$10,000. State: \$25,000. Nationwide: \$150,000.

Table 42.—General Federal and Indian mineral lease terms (cont.)

Oil & Gas Leases/Federal Onshore Lands	
National Petroleum Reserve Alaska Leases Subject to Appropriation Act of 1981	
Customary Royalty Rate	Not set by law—now 16.7%.
Annual Rental & Other Fees	Rental \$3 per acre.
Duration of Lease	10 years or less.
Size of Lease	Up to 60,000 acres.
Bonding Requirements	Corporate Surety: \$100,000.
Oil & Gas Leases/Indian Lands	
Customary Royalty Rate	Varies. Generally new leases provide for 20% or more of value. Older leases are generally 12.5% or 16.7%.
Annual Rental & Other Fees	Rental varies. Amounts range from \$1.25 per acre to \$30 per acre. Rents may or may not be recoupable against royalties.
Duration of Lease	The primary term is generally 5 years or less.
Size of Lease	Varies. Ranges from a fraction of an acre to over 200,000 acres.
Bonding Requirements	Lease: \$500 to \$2,000 depending on acreage. Nationwide: \$75,000.
Coal Leases/Federal Lands	
Leases Issued Before August 4, 1976	
Customary Royalty Rate	\$.15 per ton underground and \$.175 per ton surface mines.
Annual Rental & Other Fees	Rental \$1 per acre credited against royalty payments for the lease year; minimum royalty payments per lease terms.
Duration of Lease	Indefinite period with 20-year readjustments.
Size of Lease	Not more than 46,080 acres in one state and not more than 100,000 acres in U.S. for one or more leases.
Bonding Requirements	Nonproducing leases: \$5,000, or amount equal to annual rent rounded to \$1,000, whichever is greater. Producing leases: 3 months' production royalty.

Table 42.—General Federal and Indian mineral lease terms, (cont.)

Coal Leases/Federal Lands	
Leases Issued or Readjusted After August 3, 1976	
Customary Royalty Rate	Readjusted & new leases: 8% of value underground and 12.5% of value for surface mines.
Annual Rental & Other Fees	Rental \$3 per acre not credited against royalty payments. \$250 lease filing fee. \$50 transfer fee.
Duration of Lease	20 years; continued if producing in commercial quantities, subject to readjustment every 10 years.
Size of Lease	Not more than 46,080 acres in one state & no more than 100,000 acres in U.S. for one or more leases.
Bonding Requirements	Nonproducing leases: \$5,000, or amount equal to annual rent rounded to \$1,000, whichever is greater. Producing leases: 3 months production royalty.
Coal Leases/Indian Lands	
Customary Royalty Rate	Varies according to lease terms and amendments. Generally 6% to 12% of value.
Annual Rental & Other Fees	Rental varies. Average rental rate per acre is \$2. Advance royalties payable up to \$1 million annually.
Duration of Lease	Varies by lease terms.
Size of Lease	Varies.
Bonding Requirements	Lease: \$500 to \$2,000, depending on acreage. State: \$75,000, depending on acreage. Nationwide: \$75,000 or as determined by the Secretary.
Other Mineral Leases/Federal Lands	
Asphalt leases	
Customary Royalty Rate	Per lease terms, but not less than \$.25 per ton.
Annual Rental & Other Fees	Rental: \$.25 year 1; \$.50 years 2-5; \$1 per acre beginning year 6, credited against royalties. \$3 per acre minimum royalty payable in advance beginning year 6, until production commences.
Duration of Lease	20 years, with right of renewal every 10 years thereafter.
Size of Lease	2,560 acres maximum and not less than 640 acres minimum.
Bonding Requirements	Not less than \$5,000.

Table 42.—General Federal and Indian mineral lease terms (cont.)

Other Mineral Leases/Federal Lands	
Geothermal Leases	
Customary Royalty Rate	10% to 15% of value of steam and not less than 5% of value of demineralized water; "by-products" royalty rate determined by each particular mineral as specified in the Geothermal Steam Act, 1970 30 U.S.C.1001-1025.
Annual Rental & Other Fees	Rental \$1 per acre; \$2 per acre in known geothermal resources area. \$2 per acre minimum royalty.
Duration of Lease	10 years; continued if capable of producing in commercial quantities.
Size of Lease	2,560 acres maximum and not less than 640 acres unless for nonelectric uses.
Bonding Requirements	Lease: \$10,000. State: \$50,000. Nationwide: \$150,000. \$5,000 minimum for protection of surface owner.
Gilsonite Leases	
Customary Royalty Rate	12.5% of value.
Annual Rental & Other Fees	Rental \$.50 per acre credited against royalties. \$3 per acre minimum royalty payable in advance beginning year 6, until production commences.
Duration of Lease	20 years, subject to readjustment every 20 years.
Size of Lease	Per lease terms.
Bonding Requirements	Not less than \$5,000
Lead, Zinc, or Iron Leases and Other Solid and Hardrock Minerals	
Customary Royalty Rate	Average 5% of value.
Annual Rental & Other Fees	Rental \$1 per acre credited against royalties. \$3 per acre minimum royalty payable in advance beginning year 6, until production commences.
Duration of Lease	20 years with right of renewal every 10 years thereafter.
Size of Lease	2,560 acres maximum and not less than 640 acres minimum.
Bonding Requirements	Not less than \$5,000.
Oil Shale Leases	
Customary Royalty Rate	Per lease terms.
Annual Rental & Other Fees	Rental \$.50 per acre. Minimum royalty per lease terms.
Duration of Lease	Per lease terms.
Size of Lease	Per lease terms.
Bonding Requirements	Per lease terms.

Table 42.—General Federal and Indian mineral lease terms, (cont.)

Other Mineral Leases/Federal Lands	
Potassium, Sodium, or Phosphate leases	
Customary Royalty Rate	Average 2% to 5% of value.
Annual Rental & Other Fees	Rental \$.25 year 1; \$.50 years 2-5; \$1 per acre beginning year 6, credited against royalties. \$3 per acre minimum royalty payable in advance beginning year 6, until production commences.
Duration of Lease	Indefinite, subject to readjustment every 20 years.
Size of Lease	2,560 acres maximum and not less than 640 acres minimum.
Bonding Requirements	Lease: not less than \$5,000. State: \$25,000. Nationwide: \$75,000.
Sulfur Leases	
Customary Royalty Rate	5% of value.
Annual Rental & Other Fees	Rental \$.50 per acre credited against royalties. \$3 per acre minimum royalty payable in advance beginning year 6, until production commences.
Duration of Lease	20 years with right for renewal every 10 years thereafter.
Size of Lease	640 acres.
Bonding Requirements	Not less than \$5,000.
Other Mineral Leases/Indian Lands	
Chat, Copper, Gypsum, Phosphate, Sand and Gravel	
Customary Royalty Rate	Varies by commodity and lease terms. Ranges from 5% to 14% for copper and phosphate, and from \$1 per unit to \$10 per unit for chat, gypsum, and sand and gravel.
Annual Rental & Other Fees	Rental varies from \$1 per acre to \$5 per acre. Flat amount of rental or advance royalty due regardless of lease size. Can range from \$2,000 to \$1.2 million annually.
Duration of Lease	Varies by lease from 1 year to 20 years.
Size of Lease	1 acre to 40,000 acres.
Bonding Requirements	Lease: as determined. State: \$15,000. Nationwide: \$75,000.

Note: Lease terms may be extended or modified for various reasons as authorized by regulation. A \$10 fee is required to file, transfer, or assign an Indian lease. A comparable fee is required to file, transfer, or assign certain other lease commodities.

Glossary

AATS — Automated Allowance Tracking System. A computer system application operated by the Minerals Management Service for collecting interest for late filing of processing and transportation allowance forms and for unauthorized allowances claimed by lessees.

AFEE — Automated Front-End Enhancement. A systems enhancement developed by the Mineral Management Service to automate the front-end processes for potential discrepancies, or exceptions, between sales volume reported to the Auditing and Financial System by payors, and sales or transfer volumes reported to the Production Accounting and Auditing System by lease or agreement operators. System-generated worksheets and automated operator correspondence help resolve exceptions by identifying payors who may be underreporting royalties.

AFS — Auditing and Financial System. A computer system application operated by the Minerals Management Service for collecting and disbursing royalties and rents from producing leases on Federal and Indian lands.

API — American Petroleum Institute. A trade association representing all segments of the petroleum industry from exploration through marketing. The Institute is the largest association in the petroleum industry.

Application — A formal request for rights to public lands or resources, or for the eventual title to those lands or resources.

Assistant Secretary - Land and Minerals Management — Serves under the Secretary of the Interior. Exercises Secretarial direction and supervision over the Bureau of Land Management, the Minerals Management Service, and the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement.

Barrel/bbl — A measure of volume for petroleum products. One barrel is equivalent to 42 U.S. gallons or 0.1589 cubic meters. One cubic meter equals 6.293 barrels.

BIA — Bureau of Indian Affairs. A Federal agency within the U.S. Department of the Interior responsible for facilitating the full development of the human and natural resource potential of Indian and Alaskan Native people to manage their own affairs under a trust relationship with the Federal Government.

BLM — Bureau of Land Management. A Federal agency within the U.S. Department of the Interior that administers public lands and natural resources. Bureau programs provide for the protection, orderly development, and use of public lands and resources under principles of multiple use and sustained yield.

Bonus — The cash consideration paid to the United States by the successful bidder for a mineral lease. The payment is made in addition to the rent and royalty obligations specified in the lease.

British Thermal Unit/Btu — The amount of energy required to raise the temperature of 1 pound of water 1 degree Fahrenheit when near 39.2 degrees Fahrenheit. An average Btu content of fuel is a heat value per unit quantity of fuel, determined from tests of fuel samples.

COE — U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. A Major Command within the U.S. Department of the Army responsible for planning, designing, building, and operating water resources and other civil works projects in cooperation with Federal agencies, State agencies, and local sponsors. The Corps further performs real estate services, conducts engineering research and development, furnishes emergency operations support in response to national disasters, and administers an environmental restoration program for the U.S. Department of Defense and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Competitive Leasing — Leases are issued by the Federal Government on lands where there are known mineral deposits, or where inference of probable mineralization may be derived from knowledge of the geology of the land. The lands are offered for lease by competitive bidding following publication of the offer of the lands for lease. The lease is issued to the highest bidder at a sale by public auction. See Noncompetitive Leasing.

Cook Inlet Region, Inc. — One of 12 regional corporations established by the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act in 1971 to manage real property and capital assets paid as compensation for the aboriginal land rights of Alaska Natives. The Cook Inlet Region, Inc., maintains land holdings containing significant proven reserves of oil, natural gas, coal, and other mineral commodities.

Department — U.S. Department of the Interior. A Cabinet-level Department in the Executive Branch of the Federal Government, responsible for the administration of most of the nationally owned public lands and natural resources. The Department is further responsible for American Indian reservation communities and for individuals who live in Island Territories under U.S. administration.

DOE — U.S. Department of Energy. A Cabinet-level Department in the Executive Branch of the Federal Government, responsible for coordinating a comprehensive and balanced national energy plan. The Department is responsible for long-term research and development of energy technology; marketing Federal power; energy conservation; the nuclear weapons program; and a central energy data collection and analysis program.

EDI — Electronic Data Interchange. A process designed to exchange information electronically to reduce paper report volume, reduce errors and expedite error correction, and provide a more current database.

Effective Date — The date a lease or assignment becomes effective. For a lease, the first day of the month after the issue date or, upon applicant request, the first day of the month of issuance. For an assignment, the first day of the month after proper filing of all required documents.

Explanation of Payment Reports — A series of reports by the Minerals Management Service, mailed twice each month to Indians and allottees, and monthly to States. The reports address the source and nature of mineral revenue disbursements.

Federal Land — All classes of land owned by the Federal Government, including acquired, military, Outer Continental Shelf, and public lands.

FOGRMA — Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982. Public Law 97-451, enacted by Congress and signed into law by the President to ensure that all oil and gas originating from Federal and Indian lands

and on the Outer Continental Shelf are properly accounted for under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

FY — Fiscal Year. A period of time used for accounting purposes. The Federal Government's fiscal year extends from October 1 of one year to September 30 of the following year.

Gas Plant Products — Natural gas liquids recovered from natural gas processing plants and, in some situations, from natural gas field facilities, as well as those that are extracted from fractionators. Gas plant products are classified as follows: ethane, propane, normal butane, isobutane, pentane plus, and other finished petroleum products produced at natural gas processing plants, including finished motor gasoline, finished aviation gasoline, special naphthas, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, and miscellaneous products.

Geothermal Energy — Hot water or steam, extracted from geothermal reservoirs in the Earth's crust, that is supplied to electric utilities where steam turbines drive generators to produce electricity. The energy may also be fed through a system of pipes to provide radiation heating for agricultural purposes, including hothouses.

Indian Allotment — An allocation of a parcel of public lands or Indian reservation lands to an Indian for individual use. Revenue from mineral production may vest with the individual Indian allottee. See **Indian Allottee**.

Indian Allottee — Any Indian for whom land or an interest in land is held in trust by the United States or who holds title subject to Federal restrictions against alienation. See **Indian Allotment**.

IPAA — Independent Petroleum Association of America. A national trade association representing 8,000 oil and natural gas exploration and production companies in the United States. The membership ranges from large public companies to small, privately-held businesses.

Lease — A legal document executed between a landowner as lessor and a company or individual as lessee that conveys the right to exploit the premises for minerals or other products.

License — An authority granted by the United States to perform a particular act or series of acts upon public lands without the licensee possessing any estate or interest in the land itself.

Mcf — Thousand cubic feet. A measure of volume for natural gas.

Mineral — A naturally occurring organic or inorganic substance with characteristics and economic uses that bring it within the purview of mineral laws. A substance that may be obtained under applicable laws from public lands by purchase, lease, or preemptive entry.

Mineral Permit — A permit that authorizes prospecting for certain leasable minerals on public lands described in the permit.

Minimum Royalty — An annual payment on a per-acre basis, required to maintain the rights to a lease until production exceeds a minimum value.

MMS — Minerals Management Service. A Federal agency within the U.S. Department of the Interior that administers the Royalty Management Program and the Offshore Minerals Management Program. The Royalty Management Program is responsible for the accurate and timely determination, collection, and distribution of royalties from Federal and Indian lands, and bonuses and rents from Federal lands. The Offshore Minerals Management Program is responsible for offshore leasing and associated functions.

Noncompetitive Leasing — Leases issued to qualified applicants, for land not specifically known or presumed to contain mineral or petroleum deposits in quantity. See **Competitive Leasing**.

NPR — National Performance Review. An initiative introduced by President Clinton and Vice President Gore to "reinvent" work processes within the Federal Government. The initiative is designed to make Government operate more efficiently at a lower cost for the taxpayer.

NPSL — Net Profit Share Lease. An Outer Continental Shelf lease that provides for payment to the United States of a percentage share of the net profits from production of oil and gas within the tract. The percentage share may be fixed in the notice of the lease sale or may be a variable of the bid, depending on the bidding system used for the lease sale.

OCS — Outer Continental Shelf. All submerged lands lying seaward and outside the area of lands beneath navigable waters. Lands beneath navigable waters are interpreted as extending from the coastline more than 3 nautical miles into the Atlantic Ocean, the Pacific Ocean, and the Gulf of Mexico, excluding the coastal

waters off Texas and western Florida. Lands beneath navigable waters are interpreted as extending from the coastline more than 3 marine leagues into the Gulf of Mexico off Texas and western Florida.

OCSLA — Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act of 1953. A public law (43 U.S.C. 1331 *et seq.*) enacted by Congress and signed by the President to establish procedures for U.S. jurisdiction of Outer Continental Shelf lands and to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to issue exploration permits and mineral leases for those lands. Significant amendments were enacted into the original law in 1978 and 1985.

OIG — Office of the Inspector General, U.S. Department of the Interior. The Inspector General's office performs internal audits and investigations in order to provide information and recommendations to improve operations, and to detect and deter illegal activities.

OIRA — Office of Indian Royalty Assistance. A staff element within the Minerals Management Service responsible for conducting an outreach program to ensure Royalty Management Program coordination and communication with Indian Tribes and allottees to fulfill the Secretary of the Interior's trust responsibility to Indian mineral owners.

Operator — The individual, partnership, or firm that has control or management of operations on leased land. The operator may be the lessee, designated agent of the lessee, or holder of rights acquired by an approved assignment of the operating rights.

Petroleum — Oil or gas hydrocarbons obtained from the rocks of the Earth by drilling into a reservoir rock and piping the minerals to the surface.

Production Accounting and Auditing System — An integrated system of both automated and manual applications operated by the Minerals Management Service Royalty Management Program to collect production and other operational data, and to ensure that royalties are paid on 100 percent of reported production.

Rent — Periodic payments made by the holder of a lease for the right to use the land or resources for purposes established in the lease.

Report Month — The month in which sales or royalty reports from lessees are received by the Minerals Management Service Royalty Management Program.

Resource Data International — An energy database company in Boulder, Colorado, that tracks market pricing in coal and power sales. The firm further provides litigation support, consulting, and syndicated studies in those arenas. Information developed by the company is recognized as an industry standard in coal pricing, supply, and demand.

RIK — Royalty-in-Kind. Under the Mineral Lands Leasing Act of 1920 and the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act of 1953, the Federal Government, as lessor, may take part or all of its oil and gas royalties "in kind" (a volume of the commodity) as opposed to "in value" (cash). The Government sells the commodity at fair-market value to eligible refiners who do not have access to an adequate supply of crude oil at equitable prices.

RMP — Royalty Management Program. See MMS.

Royalty — Payment, in money or kind, of a stated share of production from mineral deposits, by the lessee to the lessor. Royalty may be an established minimum, a sliding-scale, or a step-scale. A step-scale royalty rate increases by steps as the average production on the lease increases. A sliding-scale royalty rate is based on average production and applies to all production from the lease.

Office of the Solicitor, U.S. Department of the Interior — The Solicitor is the principal legal adviser for the Secretary of the Interior. The Solicitor's Office is divided into six divisions, including the Division of Energy and Resources, which is responsible for legal matters arising in conjunction with programs associated with the Bureau of Land Management, the Minerals Management Service, the Bureau of Mines, and the Bureau of Reclamation.

STRAC — State and Tribal Royalty Audit Committee. An organization of State and Tribal representatives who meet to discuss royalty management and audit issues.

Treasury — U.S. Department of the Treasury. A Cabinet-level Department in the Executive Branch of the Federal Government responsible for the financial resources of the United States. The Department is responsible for regulating national banks, determining international economic policy, collecting income taxes and customs duties, reporting Government daily financial transactions, and manufacturing coins and bills for general circulation.

USDA — U.S. Department of Agriculture. A Cabinet-level Department in the Executive Branch of the Federal Government responsible for improving agricultural production capacity and income through rural development, credit, conservation, and environmental protection programs. The Department further works to reduce poverty, hunger, and malnutrition, and maintains inspection and grading services to protect the national daily food supply.

Windfall Profit — The excess of the removal price of a barrel of crude oil over the sum of the adjusted base price of the barrel plus the severance tax adjustment for the barrel.

Windfall Profit Tax — An excise tax on a windfall profit from taxable crude oil removed from the premises of Federal leases after February 29, 1980. The tax applies only to production from wells in the United States or its possessions. Congress repealed the tax on August 23, 1988.

Appendix

Inch-Pound/Metric Conversion

Measurements in this report use English (inch-pound) units. Federal and industry organizations are moving towards International System Units, often referred to as metric units. The following table provides factors for converting measurements to inch-pound or metric units. To obtain the metric equivalent, multiply the inch-pound unit by the conversion factor. To obtain the inch-pound equivalent, multiply the metric unit by the conversion factor.

To convert from inch-pound unit	Multiply by	To equal metric unit
acre	0.4047	hectare
barrel (42 U.S. gallons)	0.1589	cubic meter
barrel (42 U.S. gallons)	0.136	metric ton
cubic foot	0.0283	cubic meter
gallon	3.785	liter
mile	1.609	kilometer
ton, long (2,240 U.S. lb.)	1.016	metric ton
ton, short (2,000 U.S. lb.)	0.9072	metric ton
To convert from metric unit	Multiply by	To equal inch-pound unit
cubic meter	6.293	barrel (42 U.S. gallons)
cubic meter	35.33	cubic foot
hectare	2.471	acre
kilometer	0.6215	mile
liter	0.2642	gallon
metric ton	7.33	barrels (42 U.S. gallons)
metric ton	0.9843	long ton (2,240 U.S. lb.)
metric ton	1.1023	short ton (2,000 U.S. lb.)

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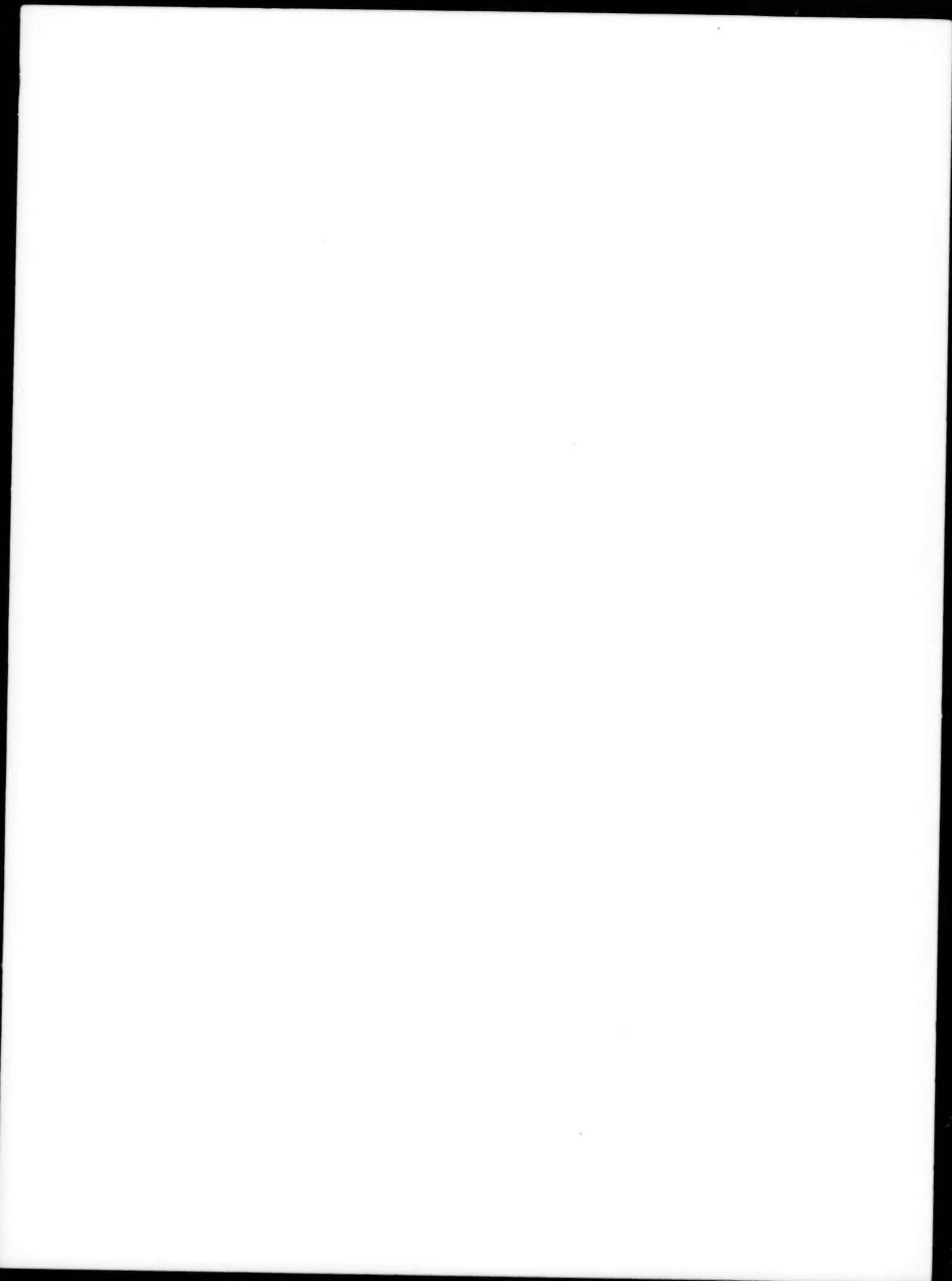
As the Nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally owned public lands and natural resources. This includes fostering sound use of our land and water resources; protecting our fish, wildlife, and biological diversity; preserving the environmental and cultural values of our national parks and historical places; and providing for the enjoyment of life through outdoor recreation. The Department assesses our energy and mineral resources and works to ensure that their development is in the best interests of all our people by encouraging stewardship and citizen participation in their care. The Department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in island territories under U.S. administration.



As a bureau of the Department of the Interior, the Minerals Management Service's (MMS) primary responsibilities are to manage the mineral resources located on the Nation's Outer Continental Shelf (OCS), collect revenue from the Federal OCS and onshore Federal and Indian lands, and distribute those revenues.

Moreover, in working to meet its responsibilities, the Offshore Minerals Management Program administers the OCS competitive leasing program and oversees the safe and environmentally sound exploration and production of our Nation's offshore natural gas, oil and other mineral resources. The MMS Royalty Management Program meets its responsibilities by ensuring the efficient, timely and accurate collection and disbursement of revenue from mineral leasing and production due to Indian tribes and allottees, States and the U.S. Treasury.

The MMS strives to fulfill its responsibilities through the general guiding principles of: (1) being responsive to the public's concerns and interests by maintaining a dialogue with all potentially affected parties and (2) carrying out its programs with an emphasis on working to enhance the quality of life for all Americans by lending MMS assistance and expertise to economic development and environmental protection.



END

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